UNITED
NATIONS

E

Economic and Social Council

Distr.
GENERAL

E/1990/INF/6
16 July 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS
adopted by the
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
at its
FIRST REGULAR SESSION OF 1990

1-25 May 1990

Note: The provisional texts of the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1990 are circulated herein for information. For the provisional texts of the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Council at its organizational session for 1990, see E/1990/INF/4. The final texts will be issued in Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1990, Supplement No. 1 (E/1990/90).

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1990/2. Revival of the Ancient Library of Alexandria

The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind Articles 13, 55 and 57 of the Charter of the United Nations concerning the promotion of international co-operation in cultural and educational fields,

Affirming the vital importance of preserving the cultural heritage of societies,

Aware of the four main objectives of the World Decade for Cultural Development set out in General Assembly resolution 41/187 of 8 December 1986,

Welcoming the progress made by Member States and by international, regional, governmental and non-governmental organizations towards the development of activities within the framework of the Decade,

Taking note of the Aswan Declaration 1/ regarding the project undertaken by the Government of Egypt aimed at the revival of the Ancient Library of Alexandria,

1. Welcomes the goals of the project, which are outlined in the Aswan Declaration;

2. Expresses its deep appreciation for the valuable support provided by the organs and organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations Development Programme, as well as by donor countries, for the efforts of the Government of Egypt aimed at the revival of the historical heritage of the Library of Alexandria, which, owing to its multidisciplinary and international character, will serve Egypt as well as the world at large;

3. Invites the international community to continue to lend support for the efforts of the Government of Egypt to fulfil the various goals set out in the Aswan Declaration.

9th plenary meeting
11 May 1990

1/ A/45/169-E/1990/45, annex.

1990/3. Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, 2/ in particular paragraphs 306, 315, 356 and 358, in which importance is attached to the appointment of women in the Secretariat at senior decision-making and managerial levels,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 43/101 and 43/103 of 8 December 1988, 43/224 and 43/226 of 21 December 1988, 44/75 of 8 December 1989 and 44/185 C of 19 December 1989, Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/29 of 24 May 1989 and other related resolutions and decisions and their relevant provisions,

Recalling the report of the Secretary-General on the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat, 3/

Noting that the Steering Committee for the Improvement of the Status of Women in the Secretariat has resumed its mandated monitoring role,

Noting also the oral report made before the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-fourth session by the officer designated as the focal point for women in the Office of Human Resources Management of the United Nations Secretariat, 4/ and noting with appreciation the measures taken by the Secretary-General to reach the goal of an overall participation rate for women of 30 per cent of the total by 1990, as requested by the General Assembly in resolution 40/258 B of 18 December 1985, paragraph 3,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to take the measures necessary to increase the number of women employed throughout the United Nations system in posts subject to geographical distribution, and to make a special effort to increase the number of women in senior policy-level and decision-making posts, in order to achieve an overall participation rate of 35 per cent of the total by 1995, without prejudice to the principle of equitable geographical distribution of posts;

2. Requests that Member States continue to support the efforts of the United Nations and its specialized agencies to increase the percentage of women in the Professional category and above, inter alia, by nominating more women candidates, especially for senior policy-level and decision-making posts, by encouraging women to apply for vacant posts and by creating national rosters of women candidates to be shared with the United Nations Secretariat and the governing bodies of the specialized agencies;

2/ Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

3/ A/C.5/44/17.

4/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1990, Supplement No. 5 (E/1990/25), para. 6.

3. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the information in his annual report on progress achieved and future strategies to implement action programmes on the status of women in the Secretariat and the relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council are transmitted to the General Assembly for comments under the question of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women;

4. Further requests the Secretary-General to make available to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-fifth session the annual report referred to in paragraph 3 above with an update of the information contained therein.

13th plenary meeting
24 May 1990

1990/4. Equality in political participation and decision-making

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, 2/ in particular paragraphs 86-92 thereof,

Recalling also the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 5/ in particular paragraph 7 thereof,

Noting the recommendation made by the Expert Group on Equality in Political Participation and Decision-making, held at Vienna from 18 to 22 September 1989, that the advancement of women should be considered a priority in national decision-making and that women should be full partners in those decisions, 6/

Gravely concerned that on average women represent a very low proportion of decision makers in all regions,

Gravely concerned also about the findings in the report of the Secretary-General concerning the low number of women throughout the United Nations system, particularly in senior policy-level and decision-making posts, 7/

Bearing in mind that key decisions in society are taken in a large number of assemblies, such as Governments, parliaments, public boards and committees, trade and industry boards, trade unions and other organizations,

Also bearing in mind that women constitute approximately half the world's population and must participate on an equal footing with men in national decision-making and in the construction of their countries,

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5/ General Assembly resolution 34/180, annex.

6/ E/CN.6/1990/2 and Corr.1, annex.

7/ E/CN.6/1990/2 and Corr.1, sect. C.

Considering that decisions taken in society, if they are to reflect universal views, need to be based on the experience of women as well as men,

Also considering that women at all levels of society should be aware of the importance of political and other decisions to their everyday life and the potential impact of their participation in those decisions,

Aware of the need to create more flexible structures in decision-making and open practices in recruiting processes,

Noting the importance of the contribution of women's organizations and other non-governmental organizations to the work of increasing women's participation in decision-making at all levels of society,

Affirming that increasing the number of women in decision-making, in Member States as well as in the organizations of the United Nations system, is of paramount importance for the fulfilment and implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies,

1. Welcomes the recommendations of the Expert Group on Equality in Political Participation and Decision-making;

2. Urges States parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women to ensure strict implementation of the Convention and to facilitate the wide publication of its provisions;

3. Urges Governments to increase their efforts to make women full partners in national decision-making;

4. Recommends that, in order to accelerate the pace of progress towards the full participation of women in national decision-making, Governments introduce the following measures:

(a) The regular compilation and dissemination of gender-specific data on the composition of relevant bodies at various levels of national decision-making, including central and regional levels;

(b) The design of programmes and campaigns to inform women of their legal political rights, including the introduction of temporary positive action measures and the facilitation of the training of women for leadership and participation in political organizations and trade unions;

(c) The review of educational material with the aim of removing gender bias;

(d) The facilitation of research on women's opportunities of exerting influence and on structural and other obstacles to women's participation in decision-making;

(e) The setting of concrete targets for the number of women in bodies whose composition is the responsibility of the Government;

5. Urges political organizations, trade unions and other relevant bodies to take appropriate measures to increase substantially the number of women who participate in decision-making in their organizations;

6. Requests the Secretary-General, as part of the regular work for the advancement of women carried out by the Organization, to disseminate on a regular basis information on the composition of the highest decision-making bodies at the national, regional and international levels, disaggregated by sex, to assist national machinery for the advancement of women in developing similar information at the central, regional and local levels, and to promote the exchange of experience between national machinery;

7. Also requests the Secretary-General urgently to intensify his efforts to increase the number of women throughout the United Nations system, particularly in senior policy-level and decision-making posts.

13th plenary meeting
24 May 1990

1990/5. Physical violence against detained women that is specific to their sex

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting with grave concern the continuing pattern of physical violence against women, cases of rape, sexual abuse and other instances of violent treatment while detained, to which the Commission on the Status of Women drew attention at its thirty-fourth session,

Considering that women are especially vulnerable to sexual violence,

Recalling its resolutions 76 (V) of 5 August 1947, 304 I (XI) of 14 and 17 July 1950, 1984/19 of 24 May 1984 and 1986/29 of 23 May 1986,

Recalling also its resolutions 1980/39 of 2 May 1980 and 1983/27 of 26 May 1983, by which it reaffirmed the mandate of the Commission to consider communications relating to the status of women, including the replies of Governments thereon, if any, and to draw to the attention of the Council emerging trends and patterns so that the Council might decide what action to take,

1. Calls upon all Member States that have not yet done so to take appropriate measures urgently, as necessary, to eradicate acts of physical violence against detained women;

2. Invites Member States that have not yet done so to submit to the Secretary-General a report on legislative and other measures they have taken, as applicable, to prevent physical violence against detained women that is specific to their sex, so as to enable him to report to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-sixth session, in 1992;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Commission at its thirty-sixth session prepared on the basis of reports received from Member States;

4. Requests the Commission to continue to consider communications relating to the status of women and to make recommendations thereon to the Council, if necessary.

13th plenary meeting
24 May 1990

1990/6. Women and children in Namibia

The Economic and Social Council,

Welcoming the independence of Namibia, proclaimed on 21 March 1990,

Bearing in mind the tremendous responsibilities that the Government of a newly independent country will face,

Recalling the active role played by Namibian women in the struggle for liberation and independence,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Commission on the Status of Women for its support in the struggle for Namibian independence;

2. Recognizes the sustained efforts of Namibian women to achieve full and equal participation with men in political, social and economic activities and to continue their contribution to the construction of a free and independent Namibia;

3. Appeals to the international community to provide financial, technical and other forms of assistance to enable the Government of Namibia to implement measures aimed at improving the condition of women and children in that country;

4. Urges governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to make resources available to assist in the rehabilitation and resettlement of returning Namibian women and children.

13th plenary meeting
24 May 1990

1990/7. Central American women: equality, development and peace

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1989/35 of 24 March 1989 on women and peace in Central America,

Taking note of the advance in the implementation of the commitments reached by the Presidents of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua at the Esquipulas II summit meeting, 8/ and of the joint declarations adopted by those

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8/ A/42/521-S/19085, annex.

Presidents at Alajuela, Costa Rica, 9/ at Costa del Sol, El Salvador 10/ and, in particular, at Tela, Honduras, 11/

Convinced of the exceptional importance for the Central American people, in particular for women, of the achievement of peace, reconciliation, development and social justice in the region, as well as the recognition of their economic, social, cultural, political and civil rights,

Considering that the problems connected with the economic, social and political situation of the Central American region severely affect the living conditions and welfare levels of the population in general, in particular of women in poverty and their children,

Considering the importance of the role that Central American women play or should play in the development of the countries of the region, as well as in the peace process and the preservation of national sovereignty,

Considering also that the intensity of the crisis in the region has caused women's associations to postpone their efforts to obtain social equality for Central American women,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 42/231 of 12 May 1988, 43/210 of 20 December 1988 and 44/182 of 19 December 1989 on the Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America,

1. Expresses its satisfaction at the progress made in the implementation of the commitments made in the Esquipulas II agreement and in subsequent agreements;

2. Calls again for the Presidents of the Central American countries to persevere in their joint efforts to reach peace in Central America and to ensure favourable conditions for the full implementation in the region of the objectives of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, 2/ and requests the international community to support those efforts;

3. Urges all States to support the peace efforts with full respect for the principles of self-determination and non-intervention;

4. Urges the Central American Governments to intensify their efforts to guarantee education, health, housing and employment to women on equal terms with men;

5. Appeals to the Central American Governments to facilitate and promote the adoption and full implementation of laws on the protection and social promotion of women;

9/ A/42/911-S/19447, annex.

10/ A/44/140-S/20491, annex.

11/ A/44/451-S/20778, annex.

6. Further appeals to the Central American Governments to promote the participation of women in the development of societies based on equality, peace, self-determination and social justice;

7. Recommends to the Secretary-General that the Special Plan on Economic Co-operation for Central America be reinforced with concrete activities supporting the advancement of Central American women;

8. Urges the international community to take into consideration the specific needs and interests of Central American women in the programmes of technical, economic and financial co-operation for the region;

9. Also urges women's organizations, national and international, governmental and non-governmental, to play an active role in the democratization, peace and development processes in Central America.

13th plenary meeting
24 May 1990

1990/8. Communications concerning the status of women

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 76 (V) of 5 August 1947 and 304 (XI) of 14 and 17 July 1950, which continue to form the basis for the mandate of the Commission on the Status of Women to receive at each of its regular sessions a list of confidential and non-confidential communications relating to the status of women,

Taking into consideration its resolution 1983/27 of 26 May 1983, in which it reaffirmed the mandate of the Commission to consider confidential and non-confidential communications on the status of women and authorized the Commission to appoint a working group on communications to consider and prepare a report to the Commission on such communications,

Recalling its resolution 1986/29 of 23 May 1986, in which it requested the Commission to continue to consider communications relating to the status of women and to make recommendations thereon to the Council, if necessary,

Reaffirming that discrimination against women is incompatible with human dignity and that women and men should participate on the basis of equality, irrespective of race or creed, in the social, economic and political processes of their countries,

Recognizing that the mandate of the Commission to consider communications on the status of women is crucial to its central role in monitoring and formulating recommendations furthering the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women 2/ and furthers its ability to fulfil other aspects of its mandate regarding the elimination of discrimination against women,

Requests the Secretary-General to examine, in consultation with Governments, the existing mechanisms for communications on the status of women, in order to ensure that such communications receive effective and appropriately co-ordinated

consideration in view of their role in the work on the elimination of discrimination against women carried out by the Commission on the Status of Women and to report thereon to the Commission at its thirty-fifth session.

13th plenary meeting
24 May 1990

1990/9. Second report on the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women

The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind its resolution 1988/22 of 26 May 1988, in which it established a comprehensive reporting system for the quinquennial review and appraisal of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,

Taking note of the first report of the Secretary-General on progress at the national, regional and international levels in the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, 12/

Bearing in mind the obstacles encountered in the preparation of that report, in particular the inadequate response to the questionnaire on progress at the national level,

Aware of the need for disaggregated information on the condition of women, in particular in developing countries,

Aware that gender-based statistics produced by the Statistical Office of the United Nations Secretariat, the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women and their partners in the United Nations system should facilitate more serious research at all levels in the years to come,

Concerned that financial resources for activities related to the advancement of women in the United Nations system have not increased,

Bearing in mind the recommendations and conclusions arising from the first review and appraisal of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, contained in Council resolution 1990/15 of 24 May 1990,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to base the second report on progress made in the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women on national reports and available analyses of statistical data in the United Nations system, as well as in other pertinent governmental and non-governmental organizations;

2. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-sixth session a report containing:

12/ E/CN.6/1990/5.

(a) Information on data that will be used in the formulation of the second report;

(b) An outline of the second report, in which special emphasis should be given to the recommendations and conclusions arising from the first review and appraisal of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, contained in Council resolution 1990/15 of 24 May 1990, in particular those referring to the condition of women in developing countries.

13th plenary meeting
24 May 1990

1990/10. Integration of women in the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 44/169 of 19 December 1989, which contains an outline for the elaboration of an international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade,

Recognizing that a major theme of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, 2/ particularly paragraphs 109-111 thereof, is the role of women in development,

Stressing the critical role women play in the development process, and that women constitute 50 per cent of available human resources,

Noting that the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole for the Preparation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, established by the General Assembly in its resolution 43/182 of 20 December 1988, will elaborate the outline contained in General Assembly resolution 44/169, with a view to finalizing the strategy in 1990,

1. Recommends that the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole for the Preparation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade identify strategies for ensuring that women's needs and contribution to the development process are reflected in all aspects of the international development strategy, including human resource development and economic growth;

2. Further recommends that the Ad Hoc Committee, in finalizing the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade, consider measures to ensure the full and effective participation of women in development, taking into consideration Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/105 of 27 July 1989, paragraph 11, as well as relevant resolutions adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-fourth session; 13/

3. Urges Member States to give special attention to the role of women in development when preparing their contributions to the work of the Ad Hoc Committee

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13/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1990, Supplement No. 5 (E/1990/25), chap. I.

in finalizing the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade and, in this regard, to consult with national machinery and the non-governmental organizations concerned with women in development;

4. Decides that the Commission on the Status of Women should monitor the implementation of the international development strategy as it pertains to women and development in the context of its review of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women. 2/

13th plenary meeting
24 May 1990

1990/11. Situation of Palestinian women

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of a mission of experts to Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic to investigate the condition of Palestinian women and children, 14/

Recalling the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, 2/ in particular paragraph 260 thereof,

Further recalling Economic and Social Council resolutions 1988/25 of 26 May 1988 and 1989/34 of 24 May 1989,

Expressing concern at the persistent refusal of Israel to respect the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, 15/

Deeply alarmed at the critical situation of Palestinian women and children in the occupied Palestinian territories, which is profoundly influenced by the consequences of continued Israeli military occupation,

Dismayed at the continuation of the oppressive practices of Israel, including collective punishment, curfews, demolition of houses, closure of schools and universities, confiscation of land and measures that are particularly harmful to the Palestinian women and children in the occupied Palestinian territories,

Deeply alarmed by the practice of Israel of settling new waves of Jewish immigrants in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, which is illegal and contravenes the relevant provisions of the Geneva Convention,

1. Reaffirms that the basic improvement of the living conditions of the Palestinian women, their advancement, full equality and self-reliance can only be achieved through an end to the occupation and the attainment of their right to return, to self-determination and to establish an independent State in accordance with United Nations resolutions;

14/ E/CN.6/1990/10.

15/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, No. 973, p. 287.

2. Reaffirms that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, is applicable to the Palestinian people in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

3. Strongly condemns the oppressive Israeli measures against the intifadah and the consequent suffering experienced by Palestinian women and their families in the occupied Palestinian territories;

4. Requests the Commission on the Status of Women to monitor the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, in particular paragraph 260, which concerns assistance to Palestinian women inside and outside the occupied Palestinian territories;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the experts continue to monitor and investigate further the situation of Palestinian women and children inside and outside the occupied Palestinian territories, and to ensure that their report is submitted to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-fifth session;

6. Requests governmental, non-governmental and intergovernmental organizations, including organizations of the United Nations system, to encourage and assist in existing income-generating activities for Palestinian women and in the creation of new jobs;

7. Further requests that Palestinian women be assisted in the creation of a women's centre that would provide possibilities for child care, educational discussion, cultural activities, women's solidarity and small-scale production;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to monitor the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the mission of experts to Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic 14/ in order to alleviate the situation of Palestinian women in the occupied Palestinian territories;

9. Further requests the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-fifth session on the implementation of the recommendations and conclusions contained in the report of the mission of experts, 14/ taking into consideration all available information, including reports of the United Nations, its specialized agencies and its expert missions, reports of meetings, as appropriate, and information from Governments and non-governmental organizations.

13th plenary meeting
24 May 1990

1990/12. World conference on women in 1995

The Economic and Social Council,

Aware of General Assembly resolution 35/10 C of 3 November 1980 on special conferences of the United Nations,

Recalling its resolution 1987/20 of 26 May 1987, in which it recommended that world conferences to review and appraise the progress achieved in the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women be held during the decade of the 1990s, on a date to be determined by the General Assembly not later than 1990, and in 2000,

Further recalling that the General Assembly, in its resolution 44/77 of 8 December 1989, requested the Commission on the Status of Women to consider at its session in 1990 the question of holding in 1995 a world conference on women, at the lowest possible cost, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session,

Bearing in mind that in its resolution 1987/20 the Council decided that the Commission on the Status of Women would be designated the preparatory body for those conferences,

Convinced that without a major international event on which to focus national attention on the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies, the review and appraisal to take place in 1995 will not be given sufficient priority,

Reaffirming the continuing validity of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies, including the interrelationship between equality, development and peace, and stressing the need to ensure their full implementation by the year 2000,

1. Recommends that a world conference on women be held in 1995;

2. Requests the Commission on the Status of Women, as the preparatory body for the world conference, to include preparations for the conference in its regular work programme during the period 1991-1995 under the item on monitoring the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to include the relevant costs of preparing and convening the world conference in the programme budget of the Organization for the bienniums 1992-1993 and 1994-1995 within the respective budgetary limits;

4. Further requests the Secretary-General to make proposals on the preparation and convening of the world conference for submission to the Commission at its thirty-fifth session.

13th plenary meeting
24 May 1990

1990/13. Women and children under apartheid

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1989/33 of 24 May 1989,

Noting the concern of women throughout the world about the continuing degradation and abuse to which African women and children are subjected daily by the white minority régime of South Africa,

Recalling that this concern was expressed in the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, 2/ which also contain proposals for various forms of assistance to be rendered to women and children inside South Africa and to those who have become refugees,

Recognizing that the inhuman exploitation and dispossession of the African people by the white minority régime is directly responsible for the appalling conditions in which African women and children live,

Also recognizing that the equality of women cannot be achieved without the success of the struggle towards a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa,

1. Commends the tenacity and bravery of those women both inside and outside South Africa who have resisted oppression, who have been detained, tortured or killed, or whose husbands, children and relatives have been detained, tortured or killed and who, despite this, have remained steadfast in their opposition to the racist régime;

2. Acknowledges the efforts of those Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals that have campaigned for and applied sanctions against the racist régime;

3. Welcomes recent developments in South Africa, in particular the unbanning of political organizations and the release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners;

4. Demands the immediate and unconditional release of all other political prisoners and detainees, among whom are many women and children;

5. Condemns unequivocally the South African régime for the imposition of the state of emergency, the forcible separation of black families and the detention and imprisonment of women and children;

6. Urges the international community not to relax sanctions against South Africa until all the provisions of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution S-16/1 of 14 December 1989, are met;

7. Appeals to all countries to support educational, health and social welfare programmes for women and children under apartheid;

8. Appeals to the international community for increased assistance for women and children refugees in southern Africa;

9. Calls upon the international community to encourage the atmosphere for dialogue prevailing in South Africa;

10. Urges Member States and United Nations bodies to give effect forthwith, in consultation with liberation movements, to the Forward-looking Strategies that deal with women and children under apartheid, giving particular attention to education, health, vocational training and employment opportunities and to the strengthening of the women's sections of liberation movements;

11. Requests the Commission on the Status of Women to work closely with women in the liberation movements in order to disseminate information and to ensure a proper assessment of the needs and aspirations of the women and children living under apartheid;

12. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-fifth session a report on the progress made in achieving those goals.

13th plenary meeting
24 May 1990

1990/14. Action to increase awareness of the slow progress in the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on progress at the national, regional and international levels in the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, 16/

Aware of the fact that, although some progress was reported in the area of de jure equality, progress in de facto equality is slow in both developing and developed countries,

Deeply concerned about the seriousness of the situation in many developing countries, where economic stagnation or negative growth, continued population increase, the growing burden of debt, and reduction of public expenditures for social programmes as part of unavoidable adjustment-oriented policies have further constrained the opportunities for women to improve their situation,

Alarmed by trends, in particular in some developing countries, that suggest that there has been a regression in the status of women in education, employment and health, as well as slow or no progress in achieving the full integration of women in development or the full participation of women in efforts to promote peace,

Conscious of the fact that, in many countries, the national machinery for the advancement of women lacks the necessary technology and resources to gather and disseminate information or to formulate policies in favour of women,

Taking into account the fact that in many countries the issue of the advancement of women is receiving low priority,

Bearing in mind the role assigned to the United Nations system in the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, 2/

16/ E/CN.6/1990/5.

1. Urges Governments to make renewed commitments to implement the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women by strengthening their national machinery and increasing the resources devoted to programmes for the advancement of women;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to carry out, through the Department of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat, a world-wide educational campaign to increase awareness of the obstacles encountered in the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies, in particular:

(a) Obstacles to de facto equality in political participation and decision-making;

(b) Obstacles to the advancement of women in education, employment and health, in particular in developing countries, giving special attention to problems confronted by women living in extreme poverty, rural women and women in the informal sector of the economy;

(c) Obstacles to the participation of women in the peace process;

3. Further requests the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1991, through the Commission on the Status of Women, on the implementation of the present resolution.

13th plenary meeting
24 May 1990

1990/15. Recommendations and conclusions arising from the first review and appraisal of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women to the year 2000

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1987/18 of 26 May 1987, in which it affirmed the appropriateness of a five-year cycle of review and appraisal of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,

Having reviewed the discussion held by the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-fourth session on the report of the Secretary-General on progress at the national, regional and international levels in the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, 16/

1. Adopts the recommendations and conclusions arising from the first review and appraisal of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, annexed to the present resolution;

2. Urges Governments, and international and non-governmental organizations to implement the recommendations;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to give wide distribution to the recommendations and conclusions;

4. Further requests the Secretary-General to include information on the implementation of the recommendations in his biennial monitoring report and in the report on the second regular review and appraisal of the Forward-looking Strategies.

Annex

RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS ARISING FROM THE FIRST REVIEW AND APPRAISAL OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NAIROBI FORWARD-LOOKING STRATEGIES FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

I. INCREASING THE PACE OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NAIROBI FORWARD-LOOKING STRATEGIES FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

1. After five years of implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, one third of the time set for achieving the objectives having elapsed, obstacles remain. Although the continued efforts of women throughout the world to achieve equality, development and peace have begun to have an effect at the grass-roots level, their efforts have yet to be translated into improvements in the daily lives of most women. This success is largely invisible: it is not yet reflected in official statistics and not always found in government policy. The entrenched resistance to women's advancement and the reduction of resources available for change that has accompanied the world economic situation in the late 1980s have meant that there has been a loss of impetus and even stagnation in some areas where more progress would have been expected.

2. The pace of implementation of the Strategies must be improved in the crucial last decade of the twentieth century. The cost to societies of failing to implement the Strategies will be high in terms of slowed economic and social development, misuse of human resources and reduced progress for society as a whole. For this reason, immediate steps should be taken to remove the most serious obstacles to the implementation of the Strategies.

A. Equality

3. The interdependence of the different political and social sectors on the one hand, and the legal and social situation on the other, needs to be recognized. However, de jure equality constitutes only the first step towards de facto equality. Most countries have enacted legal measures to ensure that women have equal opportunities before the law, that is de jure equality. But de facto as well as de jure discrimination continues and visible political and economic commitment by Governments and non-governmental organizations will be required to eliminate it. One obstacle to eliminating de facto discrimination is that most women and men are not aware of women's legal rights or do not fully understand the legal and administrative systems through which they must be implemented. Some affirmative action measures require legal bases which still need to be created.

Recommendation I. Governments, in association with women's organizations and other non-governmental organizations, should take steps on a priority basis to inform women and men of women's rights under international conventions and national law and to prepare and/or continue campaigns for women's "legal

literacy" using formal and non-formal education at all levels, the mass media and other means; efforts to this end should have been undertaken by 1994.

The work of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women should be widely publicized through forms of communication that are accessible to women in order to make them aware of their rights. National reports to the Committee should be widely disseminated within the respective countries and discussed by governmental and non-governmental organizations. Organizations of the United Nations system, particularly the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, should be requested to examine national experience in promoting legal literacy with a view to assisting Governments, non-governmental organizations and women's movements in mounting successful campaigns.

Recommendation II. Governments should take steps to put legal equality into practice, including measures to provide a link between individual women and official machinery such as the establishment of offices of ombudsmen or similar systems. Where possible, access to legal redress by collective and individual legal action by national machinery and non-governmental organizations should be facilitated in order to assist women in ensuring the implementation of their rights.

4. There is abundant evidence that practices denigrating the role and potential of women continue to constitute obstacles in many countries. Whether reflected in stereotyped images of male and female roles in textbooks or in the glorification of traditional roles in the mass media, the perpetuation of such images retards women's advancement by providing justification for an unequal status quo.

Recommendation III. In the area of education, both formal and non-formal, Governments should promote the training of teachers on gender issues, co-education and professional counselling. Governments should complete the revision of textbooks expeditiously, if possible by 1995, in accordance with national law and practice, in order to eliminate sex-biased presentations and should, in conjunction with women's groups, take steps to reduce the stereotyping of women in the mass media, whether by self-policing on the part of the media or by other measures.

Governments, non-governmental organizations, women's groups and all other entities concerned should take steps to amend formal and informal educational systems at all levels to promote change in the psychological, social and traditional practices that are the foundation of the de facto obstacles to women's progress.

The United Nations Secretariat, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other appropriate organizations of the United Nations system should continue to analyse the extent and effects of stereotyping of women and implement innovative programmes to combat it.

5. Women have always been an important part of the work-force and their role will continue to grow with development, industrialization, economic necessity and the expansion of women's access to the economy. In most countries, however, the participation of women and men in the economy continues to be unequal, characterized by job segregation, insufficient training opportunities, unequal pay

for work of equal value, inadequate career prospects and lack of full participation in economic decision-making.

Recommendation IV. Governments, non-governmental organizations and private-sector enterprises should take special measures to increase the proportion of women involved in economic decision-making, including studies on the incidence of women in such positions in the public and private sectors, the promotion of training programmes, analysis of alternative policies to provide women with careers leading to economic decision-making, and the adjustment of national legislation.

The United Nations should study the incidence of women in economic decision-making world wide, analyse innovative national programmes to increase the proportion of women in economic decision-making positions and publicize the results, within existing resources.

Recommendation V. Governments and/or appropriate parties should make efforts to increase the number of women in paid employment, including measures to eliminate sex segregation in the labour market and to improve women's working conditions. Governments and/or appropriate parties should collect, maintain and improve statistics showing the relative remuneration of women and men. They should renew their efforts to close the gap between women's and men's pay, possibly by 1995, and take special measures to address the principle of equal pay for work of equal value. They should also take concrete steps to measure the economic value of women's unpaid work with a view to taking it into account in national policies by 1995.

The United Nations system should complete work on methodological aspects of measuring pay inequities between women and men, unpaid work and work in the informal sector and should publish studies of countries where such measurements have been made.

6. That women are grossly underrepresented in political decision-making has been amply documented. This means that decisions on public policies that affect women's equality are still in the hands of men, who may not have the same incentive to pursue them as women. Despite indications that in some countries women, by voting for candidates or parties that promise to promote their interests, are beginning to decide the outcome of elections, the incidence of women in parliaments, political parties and in formal Government is still low. The situation will persist unless more women stand and are selected for office and are allowed to begin careers leading to senior management positions in the public sector and until women exercise their voting power in their own interests as well as in the interests of society.

7. The number of women in decision-making positions in intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations should be increased. Efforts should also be made to ensure women's participation in the process of selection and enrolment.

Recommendation VI. All civil service regulations should have clear statements on practices of recruitment, appointment, promotion, leave entitlement, training and development, and other conditions of service.

Governments, political parties, trade unions and professional and other representative groups should each aim at targets to increase the proportion of

women in leadership positions to at least 30 per cent by 1995, with a view to achieving equal representation between women and men by the year 2000, and should institute recruitment and training programmes to prepare women for those positions.

Governments, political parties, trade unions and women's organizations should be encouraged to establish a list of qualified women which could be used to fill vacant positions. The importance of training women in the skills necessary for political and administrative careers should also be recognized.

The Interregional Consultation on Women in Public Life, to be held in September 1991, should have maximum participation by Governments and non-governmental organizations and should elaborate for the first half of the decade an agenda for political action that will mobilize all women to participate actively in the political process.

The United Nations Secretariat, in co-operation with other institutions and in collaboration with Governments, should further develop and disseminate an accessible data base on the composition of the highest decision-making bodies at the national, regional and international levels, disaggregated by sex. The United Nations system could assist national Governments to set up such data bases.

B. Development

8. The experience of the past five years has confirmed the view expressed at the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, held at Nairobi from 15 to 26 July 1985, that the advancement of women is not possible without development, and that without the advancement of women, development itself will be difficult to achieve.

9. Unfortunately, women in most developing countries were adversely affected by an overall economic crisis produced by the debt problem, deteriorating terms of trade, protectionism, internal imbalances and unequal patterns of income distribution. For the majority of women, economic and social developments during the 1980s have not resulted in the benefits anticipated at the beginning of the Decade. On the contrary, there has been a dramatic reduction of economic development and the adjustment-oriented policies adopted have led to a serious reduction of public expenditure on education, health and housing. Those circumstances have affected the condition of women in a variety of negative ways.

10. An economic environment of growth with equitable distribution, both at the national level and in the international economic system, is essential, as is the recognition of women's full participation. The feminization of poverty reflects the underlying structural problems faced by women in the midst of economic change. Prevailing economic policies at the national and international levels have frequently failed to take into account potential negative effects on women or women's potential contribution and have accordingly not succeeded.

Recommendation VII. In order to help revitalize economic growth, international economic and social co-operation, together with sound economic policies, should be pursued. Structural adjustment and other economic reform

measures should be designed and implemented so as to promote the full participation of women in the development process, while avoiding the negative economic and social effects. They should be accompanied by policies giving women equal access to credit, productive inputs, markets and decision-making and this should be incorporated fully into national economic policy and planning.

The international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade should take full account of women's contribution and potential and this should be an important part of monitoring its implementation. Relevant organizations of the United Nations system should continue to examine the effects of national and international economic policies on social progress, in particular the condition of women in developing countries.

11. The incorporation of women into the labour force has occurred on a scale unimaginable 30 years ago. Nevertheless, given unfavourable economic conditions in developing countries, the majority of women remain or are increasing in number in the informal sector of the economy.

Recommendation VIII. Governmental policies, non-governmental action and international co-operation should be directed towards supporting programmes to improve the living conditions of women in the informal sector.

These programmes should contribute, among other things, to the incorporation into the informal sector of appropriate technologies which could increase production in that sector and make domestic and international markets more accessible. Women in the informal sector should be encouraged to organize themselves so that they know their rights and are able to obtain the necessary support to exercise them.

Appropriate organizations at the international level should gather more detailed and accurate information related to women in the informal sector in order to identify the most efficient measures to ameliorate their condition.

12. Women are overrepresented among the poor because of the factors deriving from existing inequality between men and women in most societies. The number of women living in extreme poverty in many countries has increased during the period under review.

Recommendation IX. Governments, non-governmental organizations and international organizations should take concrete measures to eradicate poverty. These measures should have a multi-purpose approach and include educational skills and training designed to generate productive activities.

13. Since 1970, there has been a significant expansion in women's access to education, which has proved to be an important means of equipping women to play a full and equal role in society. Although some regions have achieved equality in access to education, considerable progress remains to be achieved in most developing countries at all levels of education, including universal primary education. Moreover, although improved access of girls to education is gradually eliminating illiteracy among the young, gender-related differences in illiteracy among adults continue to constitute an obstacle to women's legal, economic, social and political empowerment by denying women an essential tool for acquiring

knowledge and skills. In addition, women who have access to education are often channelled into traditionally female specialities. Of particular concern for the future is the achievement of women's access to science and technology through education and training, which is now limited by budgetary constraints, especially in developing countries.

Recommendation X. Governments that have not already done so should reorient resources to ensure women's equal access to education and training at all levels and in all fields and, in collaboration with women's groups and non-governmental organizations, should make special efforts to remove all gender-related differences in adult literacy by the year 2000. Programmes should be established to ensure that parents and teachers provide equal educational opportunities for girls and boys. In particular, encouragement should be given to promoting the study by girls of scientific and technological subjects, particularly those corresponding to national development priorities, and to preparing girls for full participation in the economy and in public life. In order to fulfil these commitments, appropriate measures should be taken at the national and international levels to ensure revitalization of growth on a long-term basis.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other organizations of the United Nations system should give special priority to eliminating female illiteracy and to monitoring efforts to ensure that women have equal access to all levels of education and training.

14. The importance of food security and the critical role of women as food producers - of both domestic and cash crops - are indisputably recognized; none the less, the conditions of rural women are improving at a slow pace and in some cases have even deteriorated. Projects on their behalf have generally met with limited success. The main reasons are insufficient human and financial expertise, the lack of a country-wide network of regional or local branches of government agencies and the lack of technical expertise. All of these factors have been aggravated in developing countries by the current economic crisis, which has shifted resources to export-oriented farmers and deprived rural women of vital inputs and infrastructure.

Recommendation XI. Governments should take particular steps to ensure that new technologies are accessible to women and that women participate in the design and application of those technologies.

Recommendation XII. Governments and non-governmental organizations should adopt empowerment rather than welfare strategies to support women in their role as agricultural producers, with a view to improving their economic and social situation and to integrating them into mainstream agricultural development. Priority should be accorded to projects aimed at guaranteeing access of rural women to technology, credit, training, trade marketing, management and improved agricultural infrastructure and control of the use of land.

The United Nations system, mainly the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, should collaborate with Governments in identifying and providing inputs that are needed to support the agricultural productive capacity of women.

The United Nations system should develop new methods of promoting the transfer of science and technology to women.

15. Since the beginning of the 1980s, there has been a decline in women's standard of health and nutrition in parts of every developing region due, inter alia, to a decline in per capita expenditure on health. This is a particularly alarming situation since maternal and neonatal health are crucial to infant survival. Infant and child mortality rates have been rising in a number of countries after having declined for decades.

Recommendation XIII. Governments, international organizations, non-governmental organizations and the public in general should be aware of the decline in women's health in developing countries. Improvement of women's health by providing appropriate and accessible health services should be a priority within the goal of health for all by the year 2000.

Women constitute the majority of health care workers in most countries. They should be enabled to play a much larger role in decision-making for health. Governments, international non-governmental organizations and women's organizations should undertake programmes aimed at improving women's health by ensuring access to adequate maternal and child health care, family planning, safe motherhood programmes, nutrition, programmes for female-specific diseases and other primary health care services in relation to the goal of health for all by the year 2000.

The World Health Organization and other organizations of the United Nations system should further develop emergency programmes to cope with the deteriorating conditions of women's health mainly in developing countries, with particular attention to nutrition, maternal health care and sanitation.

16. Women's access to information and services relating to population and family planning are improving only slowly in most countries. A woman's ability to control her own fertility continues to be a major factor enabling her to protect her health, achieve her personal objectives and ensure the strength of her family. All women should be in a position to plan and organize their lives.

Recommendation XIV. Governments, non-governmental organizations and women's movements should develop programmes to enable women to implement their decisions on the timing and spacing of their children. These programmes should include population education programmes linked to women's rights and their role in development, as well as the sharing of family responsibilities by men and boys. Social services should be provided to help women reconcile family and employment requirements.

Family planning programmes should be developed or extended to enable women to implement their decisions on the timing and spacing of their children and for safe motherhood.

The United Nations Secretariat, the United Nations Population Fund, the World Health Organization and other organizations of the United Nations system should develop collaborative programmes to link women's role in development to questions related to population.

17. During the past five years, women's health, both physical and psychological, has been increasingly affected in many countries by the consumption and abuse of alcohol, narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

Recommendation XV. Governments and other competent national authorities should establish national policies and programmes on women's health with respect to the consumption and abuse of alcohol, narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. Strong preventive as well as rehabilitative measures should be taken.

In addition, efforts should be intensified to reduce women's occupational health hazards and to discourage illicit drug use.

18. The emergence, since the Nairobi Conference, of new threats to the health and status of women, such as the alarming increase in sexually transmitted diseases and the AIDS pandemic, requires urgent action from both medical and social institutions.

Recommendation XVI. Greater attention is also needed with respect to the issue of women and AIDS. Efforts in this regard should be an integral part of the Global Programme on AIDS of the World Health Organization. Urgent action and action-oriented research are also required by social institutions at all levels, in particular the United Nations system, national AIDS committees and non-governmental organizations, to inform women of the threat of AIDS to their health and status.

19. Urbanization, migration and economic changes have increased the proportion of families headed by women and the number of women entering the labour force. These women have experienced increasing difficulties in harmonizing their economic role with the demands on them to provide care for children and dependants. The double burden, rather than being reduced by greater sharing between spouses, has increased. Unless it is reduced, women will not be able to play their full and fair role in development.

Recommendation XVII. Governments and other appropriate bodies should, by 1995, establish social support measures with the aim of facilitating the combination of parental and other caring responsibilities and paid employment, including policies for the provision of services and measures to increase the sharing of such responsibilities by men and women and to deal with specific problems of female-headed households that include dependants.

The United Nations Secretariat, the United Nations Children's Fund and other appropriate organizations of the United Nations system should, as part of the International Year of the Family in 1994, make a special effort to analyse the issues of caring for children and dependants and sharing domestic, parental and other caring responsibilities, including the appraisal of national experience.

20. The issue of the environment affects the lives of everyone, women and men alike. Women's participation in making decisions on the environment is limited despite the high level of concern women express for the issue and their involvement in it. Women's concern for the environment in all its aspects can be an important force for a general mobilization of women that may have an impact on other areas, including equality and peace.

Recommendation XVIII. Governments should make efforts to involve individual women and women's groups in making decisions on the environment. Educational programmes should be developed on environmental issues and their relation to daily life.

The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, to be held in 1992, should consider dealing with the issue of women and the environment with a view, inter alia, to mobilizing women at both the national and international levels and to ensuring that the experience and knowledge of women are fully taken into account.

21. The progress made in disarmament negotiations is welcomed. It is noted that this has not been matched by progress in social and economic development.

Recommendation XIX. Governments are urged to consider redirecting possible savings from disarmament to the improvement of social and economic development, including women's development.

C. Peace

22. Despite the progress made in some areas, international, regional and national conflicts persist, and women continue to number among their main victims. At the same time, women are no more prominent among those making decisions on conflicts than in the past.

Recommendation XX. Governments should be encouraged to increase the participation of women in the peace process at the decision-making level, including them as part of delegations to negotiate international agreements relating to peace and disarmament and establishing a target for the number of women participating in such delegations.

The United Nations and the international non-governmental organizations concerned should continue to monitor and support greater involvement of women in the peace process.

Recommendation XXI. In the context of an increased effort to resolve the long-standing conflicts affecting Palestinian and South African women, special efforts should be made to ensure that all women concerned fully participate in the peace process and in the construction of their societies. The reconstruction process should include as a priority special programmes of assistance to women. Such programmes should also be developed for the benefit of Namibian women.

23. The recognition that violence against women in the family and society is pervasive and cuts across lines of income, class and culture must be matched by urgent and effective steps to eliminate its incidence. Violence against women derives from their unequal status in society.

Recommendation XXII. Governments should take immediate measures to establish appropriate penalties for violence against women in the family, the work place and society. Governments and other relevant agencies should also undertake policies to prevent, control and reduce the impact of violence on women in the family, the work place and society. Governments and relevant agencies,

women's organizations, non-governmental organizations and the private sector should develop appropriate correctional, educational and social services, including shelters, training programmes for law enforcement officers, the judiciary and health and social service personnel, as well as adequate deterrent and corrective measures. The number of women at all levels of law enforcement, legal assistance and the judicial system should be increased.

The United Nations system, Governments and non-governmental organizations should study the relationship between the portrayal of violence against women in the media and violence against women in the family and society, including possible effects of new transnational transmission technologies.

II. NATIONAL MACHINERY

24. The first few years of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women have emphasized the importance of national machinery for the advancement of women in promoting the integration of women's needs and concerns into government policies and programmes, in mobilizing grass-roots support and in providing information at the national and international levels. National machinery, despite resource limitations, has been a significant factor in keeping the Strategies alive in individual countries. The effectiveness of national machinery has been found to depend on the political commitment of Governments, as reflected in appropriate resource levels, institutional location, competence in technical fields and ability to use information. Improving all of these factors is an important means of eliminating other obstacles.

Recommendation XXIII. National machinery should be established in every State by 1995, should be given an institutional location allowing it to have a direct effect on government policy and should be provided with sufficient resources of its own (a) to collect and disseminate information on the situation of women and on the potential consequences of government policies on women and (b) to contribute to their advancement. National machinery should continue to develop coherent policies for the advancement of women as part of national priorities and plans.

The United Nations system should support national machinery by providing advisory, training and information services relating to planning and management, training methods, evaluation and the acquisition and use of information; it should encourage mutual assistance and exchange of experience between units of national machinery.

Recommendation XXIV. The United Nations system should, within the existing regular budget, allocate sufficient resources to enable it to meet national requests and maintain co-ordinated international activities at a level that will make possible the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women. Additionally, voluntary contributions to this end are to be encouraged.

III. PRIORITY THEMES FOR THE PERIOD 1993-1996

25. Based on this analysis, the Commission on the Status of Women should examine key priority themes in each of the areas of equality, development and peace.

A. Equality

1. Increased awareness by women of their rights, including legal literacy

2. Equal pay for work of equal value, including methodologies for measurement of pay inequities and work in the informal sector

3. Equality in economic decision-making

4. Elimination of stereotyping of women in the mass media

B. Development

1. Women in extreme poverty: integration of women's concerns in national development planning

2. Women in urban areas: population, nutrition and health factors for women in development, including migration, drug consumption and AIDS

3. Promotion of literacy, education and training, including technological skills

4. Child and dependant care, including sharing of work and family responsibilities

C. Peace

1. Women and the peace process

2. Measures to eradicate violence against women in the family and society

3. Women in international decision-making

4. Education for peace

1990/16. International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1989/43 of 24 May 1989, in which it took note of the report of the Board of Trustees of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women on its ninth session, 17/

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 44/60 of 8 December 1989, in which the Assembly took note of the report of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women on its activities, 18/

17/ E/1989/46.

18/ A/44/416, annex.

Having considered the report of the Board of Trustees of the Institute on its tenth session, 19/

Recognizing the significance of the global role of the Institute as the international research and training body for the advancement of women, which provides direction on issues related to women and development,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Board of Trustees of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women on its tenth session and the decisions contained therein; 19/

2. Expresses its appreciation of the successful implementation of the programmes of the Institute, particularly the activities on statistics and indicators on women, including women's role in the informal sector, the first phase of the long-term research programme on monitoring and evaluation methodologies for development programmes related to women and its work on sectoral issues, especially water supply and sanitation, new and renewable sources of energy and communication for women and development;

3. Takes note of the programme of activities of the Institute for the biennium 1990-1991, approved by the Board of Trustees at its tenth session, and the commencement of work on methodological approaches to women, the environment and sustainable development;

4. Commends the Institute for further strengthening its network mode of operation, including increased co-operation between the Institute and the regional commissions, and for giving priority to the programming of parallel activities;

5. Expresses its profound satisfaction that on the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the Institute, it has proved itself to be an invaluable body of the United Nations in fulfilling the requirements of the Charter of the United Nations by promoting social progress through a reaffirmation of the equal rights of women and men and by furthering economic and social advancement;

6. Reaffirms that the Institute will continue its dual approach as an agent for sensitization on the role of women in the mainstream of development, and as a centre for specialized research, training and information, and for co-operation with other organizations with parallel interests within and outside the United Nations system;

7. Recommends that, given the growing role of research, training and information on women and development within and outside the United Nations system, the Institute continue to work on new methodological approaches in these fields;

8. Expresses its appreciation, on the tenth anniversary of the Institute, to those Member States, both developed and developing, that have contributed to the United Nations Trust Fund for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women thereby ensuring the establishment, continuity and expansion of the Institute's work, the support of the host country and the Secretary-General, and the collaboration of co-operating bodies within and outside the United Nations system with the activities of the Institute;

19/ E/1990/34.

9. Renews its appeal to Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other potential donors to continue contributing and, to the extent possible, to increase their contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for the Institute.

13th plenary meeting
24 May 1990

1990/17. Elimination of discrimination against women in accordance with the aims of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind that one of the purposes of the United Nations, as stated in Articles 1 and 55 of the Charter, is to promote universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction of any kind, including distinction as to sex,

Affirming that women and men should participate equally in social, economic and political development, should contribute equally to such development and should share equally in improved conditions of life,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 34/180 of 18 December 1979, by which it adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

Welcoming the events to mark and commemorate the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Convention,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 44/73 of 8 December 1989 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/44 of 24 May 1989,

Noting resolution 34/6 of 8 March 1990, adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women, 20/

Taking note of the decisions adopted at the Fifth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, on 6 February 1990, 21/

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its ninth session, 22/

20/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1990, Supplement No. 5 (E/1990/25), chap. I, sect. C.

21/ CEDAW/SP/17, sect. III.

22/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 38 (A/45/38).

Noting that the Committee agreed, in examining reports, to take due account of the different cultural and socio-economic systems of States parties to the Convention,

Noting with satisfaction the establishment of the practice of holding a pre-sessional working group three to five days prior to the Committee session,

Recalling that the World Health Organization has announced that the theme of World AIDS Day, 1 December 1990, will be "Women and AIDS",

1. Takes note of the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its ninth session;

2. Welcomes the ratification of or accession to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women by an increasing number of Member States;

3. Urges all States that have not yet ratified or acceded to the Convention to do so as soon as possible;

4. Invites States parties to the Convention to make every possible effort to submit their initial implementation reports, as well as their second and subsequent periodic reports, in accordance with article 18 of the Convention and the guidelines provided by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, and to co-operate fully with the Committee in the presentation of their reports;

5. Welcomes the efforts made by the Committee to rationalize its procedures and expedite the consideration of periodic reports and to develop procedures and guidelines for the consideration of second and subsequent periodic reports, and strongly encourages the Committee to continue those efforts;

6. Welcomes also, in accordance with the Committee's general recommendation No. 11, 23/ the initiatives taken to provide regional training courses on the preparation and drafting of States parties' reports for government officials, and urges the relevant organs and organizations of the United Nations to support such initiatives;

7. Recognizes the special relevance of the periodic reports of States parties to the Convention to the efforts of the Commission on the Status of Women to review and appraise the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women 2/ in those countries;

8. Acknowledges the efforts of the Secretary-General to provide secretariat staff and technical resources for the effective performance of the functions of the Committee;

9. Shares the view of the General Assembly that the Secretary-General should accord higher priority within existing resources to strengthening technical and substantive support for the Committee;

23/ Ibid., para. 392.

10. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide, facilitate and encourage, within existing resources, the dissemination of public information relating to the Committee, its recommendations, the Convention and the concept of legal literacy, taking into account the Committee's own recommendations to this end;

11. Recommends that, whenever possible, meetings of the Committee be scheduled to allow for the timely transmission of the results of its work to the Commission on the Status of Women, for information, the same year.

13th plenary meeting
24 May 1990

1990/18. United Nations surveys of criminal justice

The Economic and Social Council,

Convinced of the important role of criminal justice statistics in the informed management of all criminal justice operations and of the need for comprehensive, accurate and up-to-date criminal justice data bases at the national and international levels,

Recognizing the need to continue the work on United Nations criminal justice statistics undertaken by means of periodic surveys of crime trends, the operations of criminal justice systems and crime prevention strategies and to make those surveys as uncomplicated as possible, and recognizing the major contribution that the analysis of such surveys can make to the formulation and development of criminal justice programmes,

Recognizing also that the ongoing work on computerization of crime and justice matters by Member States and the United Nations will enhance the potential of Member States to respond to such surveys,

Bearing in mind Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/48 of 25 May 1984 and resolution 9 adopted by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, 24/ in which the Secretary-General was requested to allocate existing resources to allow for the enhancement of efforts to establish and develop national statistical data bases on crime and the operations of the criminal justice systems and to strengthen the work of the United Nations regional institutes in that field,

Believing that future surveys have to be simplified and undertaken more frequently and that the replies to them can be made more accurate,

1. Recommends that the Fourth United Nations Survey of Crime Trends, Operations of Criminal Justice Systems and Crime Prevention Strategies should be simplified, that it should cover the period 1987-1990 and that subsequent surveys should be carried out at two-year and ultimately one-year intervals;

24/ See Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, 26 August-6 September 1985: report prepared by the Secretariat (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.1), chap. I, sect. E.

2. Calls upon Member States to endeavour to provide more complete responses to the Fourth United Nations Survey;

3. Invites the United Nations regional and interregional institutes, in co-operation with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs and the Statistical Office of the Secretariat, to review the preparation of the survey questionnaire and the analysis and publication of the results;

4. Invites Member States to provide financial assistance, through the United Nations Trust Fund for Social Defence or in other ways, to countries for the creation and maintenance of criminal justice data bases, at the national and international levels, and to provide the necessary expertise or appropriate international analysis and policy recommendations;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, in his progress report on United Nations activities in crime prevention and criminal justice, to be submitted to the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its twelfth session, to make proposals for improving the number and quality of responses to the Fourth United Nations Survey and for publishing the results of such surveys in the regular reports on the state of crime and justice in the world;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to convene a meeting, during the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, to consider the revision of the survey questionnaire, and invites Governments to include in their national delegations persons suited to that task;

7. Further requests the Secretary-General, in particular through the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch and the Statistical Office, and in co-operation with the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development of the Secretariat, to provide assistance to the regional institutes so that training programmes may be organized for criminal justice statisticians and others involved in the preparation of the replies to the surveys with a view to increasing the rate of response;

8. Decides that the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control should review the results of the periodic surveys for inclusion in regular United Nations technical publications on the state of crime and justice in the world.

13th plenary meeting
24 May 1990

1990/19. Technical co-operation in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering that one of the purposes of the United Nations, as proclaimed in its Charter, is to achieve international co-operation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Convinced that, within the framework of development, crime prevention and criminal justice should be guided by respect for the principles proclaimed in the Caracas Declaration 25/ and the Milan Plan of Action, 26/ the Guiding Principles for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in the Context of Development and a New International Economic Order, 27/ and other pertinent instruments adopted by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,

Convinced also that concerted efforts in all areas will lead to the practical application of these principles, with full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Considering that the deteriorating socio-economic situation in some countries demands the aid of the international community, in all areas, within the framework of freely concluded bilateral or multilateral conventions,

Emphasizing the usefulness of regional and interregional co-operation in crime prevention and criminal justice, as fostered by the United Nations regional and interregional institutes and other such organizations that work closely with the United Nations,

Noting with satisfaction the statutory establishment of the United Nations African Regional Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, and reaffirming the vital role the Institute is called upon to play in assisting the African region in the formulation and implementation of appropriate crime prevention and criminal justice policies and programmes,

Acknowledging the economic constraints on the States members of the African region to meet their financial obligations to the Institute to enable it to start operations and to implement its mandate,

Aware of the conditions attached to funding by the United Nations Development Programme, which would limit the staffing, administrative and operational capabilities of the Institute,

Convinced that the viability of the Institute requires adequate funding on a predictable, assured and continuous basis,

1. Recommends that the international community, working through bilateral or multilateral arrangements, should provide Member States, at their request, with the necessary assistance, in order to contribute to the establishment of the infrastructure required for crime prevention and criminal justice;

2. Invites Member States to increase their co-operation in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice by expanding their operational activities in this area;

25/ General Assembly resolution 35/171, annex.

26/ See Seventh United Nations Congress ..., chap. I, sect. A.

27/ Ibid., sect. B.

3. Urges the United Nations Development Programme to provide adequate funding for the United Nations African Regional Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders on a predictable, assured and continuous basis, for a minimum of six years, subject to biennial evaluation of performance of the Institute by its Board and the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control;

4. Urges Governments to provide supplementary financial and technical support so as to enable the United Nations to help developing countries in their efforts to identify, analyse, follow up and evaluate crime trends, to formulate crime prevention and control strategies that are effective and in harmony with their national development plans, priorities and objectives, and to implement criminal justice policies with a view to ensuring respect for United Nations principles and standards in this area;

5. Invites Member States to include crime prevention and criminal justice policies in their planning process, particularly when formulating national development plans, so as to reduce the human, social and economic costs associated with criminality and delinquency, and to allocate sufficient funds to the activities of the criminal justice system, paying appropriate attention to research and training;

6. Urges the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme, the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development of the United Nations Secretariat and other financial organizations to continue to provide financial support and assistance within their programme of technical co-operation activities;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to inform the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its twelfth session of the measures taken by the Member States to achieve the objectives of the present resolution.

13th plenary meeting
24 May 1990

1990/20. Prison education

The Economic and Social Council,

Affirming the right of everyone to education, as enshrined in article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 28/ and in articles 13 to 15 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 29/

Recalling rule 77 of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, 30/ which states, inter alia, that provision shall be made for the

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28/ General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

29/ General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

30/ See Human Rights: A Compilation of International Instruments (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.XIV.1), sect. G.

further education of all prisoners capable of profiting thereby, that the education of illiterates and young prisoners shall be compulsory and that the education of prisoners shall be integrated with the educational system of the country so far as practicable,

Recalling also rule 22.1 of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice, 31/ which states that professional education, in-service training, refresher courses and other appropriate modes of instruction shall be utilized to establish and maintain the necessary professional competence of all personnel dealing with juvenile cases, and rule 26, which stresses the role of education and vocational training for all juveniles in custody,

Bearing in mind the long-standing concern of the United Nations about the humanization of criminal justice and the protection of human rights and about the importance of education in the development of the individual and the community,

Bearing in mind also that human dignity is an inherent, inviolable quality of every human being and a pre-condition for education aiming at the development of the whole person,

Bearing in mind further that 1990, the year in which the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders is to be held, is also International Literacy Year, 32/ the objectives of which are directly relevant to the individual needs of prisoners,

Noting with appreciation the significant efforts made by the United Nations, in preparing for the Eighth Congress, to give more recognition to prison education, 33/

1. Recommends that Member States, appropriate institutions, educational counselling services and other organizations should promote prison education, inter alia, by:

(a) Providing penal institutions with educators and accompanying services and raising the educational level of prison personnel;

(b) Developing professional selection procedures and staff training and supplying the necessary resources and equipment;

(c) Encouraging the provision and expansion of educational programmes for offenders in and outside prisons;

(d) Developing education suitable to the needs and abilities of prisoners and in conformity with the demands of society;

31/ General Assembly resolution 40/33, annex.

32/ See General Assembly resolution 42/104.

33/ See A/CONF.144/IPM.4 and 5 and A/CONF.144/RPM.1, 3 and Corr.1, 4 and Corr.1 and 5 and Corr.1.

2. Also recommends that Member States should:

(a) Provide various types of education that would contribute significantly to crime prevention, resocialization of prisoners and reduction of recidivism, such as literacy education, vocational training, continuing education for updating knowledge, higher education and other programmes that promote the human development of prisoners;

(b) Consider the increased use of alternatives to imprisonment and measures for the social resettlement of prisoners with a view to facilitating their education and reintegration into society;

3. Further recommends that Member States, in developing educational policies, should take into account the following principles:

(a) Education in prison should aim at developing the whole person, bearing in mind the prisoner's social, economic and cultural background;

(b) All prisoners should have access to education, including literacy programmes, basic education, vocational training, creative, religious and cultural activities, physical education and sports, social education, higher education and library facilities;

(c) Every effort should be made to encourage prisoners to participate actively in all aspects of education;

(d) All those involved in prison administration and management should facilitate and support education as much as possible;

(e) Education should be an essential element in the prison régime; disincentives to prisoners who participate in approved formal educational programmes should be avoided;

(f) Vocational education should aim at the greater development of the individual and be sensitive to trends in the labour market;

(g) Creative and cultural activities should be given a significant role since they have a special potential for enabling prisoners to develop and express themselves;

(h) Wherever possible, prisoners should be allowed to participate in education outside the prison;

(i) Where education has to take place within the prison, the outside community should be involved as fully as possible;

(j) The necessary funds, equipment and teaching staff should be made available to enable prisoners to receive appropriate education;

4. Urges the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and its International Bureau of Education, in co-operation with the regional commissions, the regional and interregional institutes for crime prevention and criminal justice, the specialized agencies and other entities within the United Nations system, other intergovernmental organizations concerned and

non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, to become actively involved in this process;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary funds:

(a) To develop a set of guidelines and a manual on prison education that would provide the basis necessary for the further development of prison education and would facilitate the exchange of expertise and experience on this aspect of penitentiary practice among Member States;

(b) To convene an international expert meeting on prison education, with a view to formulating action-oriented strategies in this area, with the co-operation of the regional and interregional institutes for crime prevention and criminal justice, the specialized agencies, other intergovernmental organizations concerned and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council;

6. Also requests the Secretary-General to inform the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, at its twelfth session, on the results of his endeavours in this area;

7. Invites the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, at its twelfth session, to consider the question of prison education.

13th plenary meeting
24 May 1990

1990/21. Implementation of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice

The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind the Milan Plan of Action and the Guiding Principles for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in the Context of Development and a New International Economic Order, adopted by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, 34/

Also bearing in mind the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, 35/ the Safeguards Guaranteeing Protection of the Rights of Those Facing the Death Penalty, 36/ the Code of Conduct for Law

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34/ Seventh United Nations Congress ..., chap. I, sects. A and B.

35/ General Assembly resolution 40/34, annex.

36/ Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/50, annex.

Enforcement Officials, 37/ the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary, 38/ the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, 30/ the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice, 31/ the Principles on the Effective Prevention and Investigation of Extra-Legal, Arbitrary and Summary Executions, 39/ and the Model Agreement on the Transfer of Foreign Prisoners, 40/

Further bearing in mind the Procedures for the Effective Implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, 41/ the Procedures for the Effective Implementation of the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary 42/ and the Guidelines for the Effective Implementation of the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials, 43/

Noting the difficulties that countries have found in supplying complete and accurate replies to the questionnaires designed to measure the extent of compliance with those standards and procedures,

Acknowledging the important role the United Nations has played, and continues to play, in the development of those standards and procedures through its quinquennial congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders and the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control,

Recognizing the valuable contribution of the United Nations to those endeavours through its human rights activities, based on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 28/ the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 29/ the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its Optional Protocol, 29/ its Second Optional Protocol Aiming at the Abolition of the Death Penalty, 44/ the Convention on the Rights of the Child, 45/ the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment 46/ and other relevant instruments,

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37/ General Assembly resolution 34/169, annex.

38/ Seventh United Nations Congress ..., chap. I, sect. D.2.

39/ Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/65, annex.

40/ Seventh United Nations Congress ..., chap. I, sect. D.1.

41/ Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/47.

42/ Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/60, annex.

43/ Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/61, annex.

44/ General Assembly resolution 44/128, annex.

45/ General Assembly resolution 44/25, annex.

46/ General Assembly resolution 43/173, annex.

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 40/146 of 13 December 1985, 41/149 of 4 December 1986, 42/143 of 7 December 1987 and 44/162 of 16 December 1989 on human rights in the administration of justice,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolutions 1987/53 of 28 May 1987 and 1989/68 of 24 May 1989 on the review of the functioning and programme of work of the United Nations in crime prevention and criminal justice,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/63 of 24 May 1989 on the implementation of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice,

Welcoming the steps taken by the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs and the Centre for Human Rights to ensure even closer co-operation, particularly in the preparations for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,

Commending, in particular, the fact that focal points have been further developed within the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs and the Centre for Human Rights to monitor the human rights aspects of the administration of justice in various programmes and to provide, as appropriate, advice on co-ordination and other relevant issues,

Convinced of the need for further co-operation and concerted action, as reaffirmed by the Commission on Human Rights in resolutions 1989/24 of 6 March 1989 on human rights in the administration of justice, 1989/32 of 6 March 1989 on the independence and impartiality of the judiciary, jurors and assessors and the independence of lawyers and 1989/64 of 8 March 1989 on summary or arbitrary executions, 47/

1. Calls upon all Member States:

(a) To adopt and implement at the national level the United Nations standards in crime prevention and criminal justice, in accordance with their constitutional processes and domestic practices;

(b) To ensure that the standards are widely publicized in at least the main or official language or languages of the country;

(c) To guarantee that justice personnel, members of the executive and the legislature and the public in general, are informed in the most appropriate manner of the content and importance of the standards and that the standards are made available to them;

(d) To design ways and means of enhancing the observance of the standards, including the elaboration of realistic and effective implementation procedures, the use of the standards in the curricula of universities and other institutions, the

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47/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989, Supplement No. 2 (E/1989/20), chap. II, sect. A.

organization of seminars and training courses, as well as of other meetings at the professional and non-professional levels, the more active involvement of the community and the increased support of the mass media;

(e) To promote studies on measures for the effective implementation of the standards, with emphasis on new developments in that area;

(f) To provide the needed support to the United Nations regional and interregional institutes for crime prevention and criminal justice and the Arab Security Studies and Training Centre, as well as to other entities of the United Nations system concerned with the implementation of the standards;

(g) To increase, as far as possible, the level of support for technical co-operation and advisory services, either directly or through international funding agencies, so as to promote the provision of technical co-operation to Governments requesting it;

2. Urges the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control to continue reviewing the standards and following up their implementation, to make recommendations on their future application and to identify existing obstacles to, or shortcomings in, their implementation, inter alia, through contacts with the Governments of the countries concerned, with a view to suggesting appropriate remedies;

3. Authorizes the Chairman of the Committee to designate members of the Committee, with due regard to appropriate regional representation, to assist the Committee in the periods between its sessions in the implementation of specific standards, in close co-operation with the United Nations regional and interregional institutes for crime prevention and criminal justice, the Arab Security Studies and Training Centre and the other entities and organizations concerned, without financial implications for the United Nations, and to inform the Committee and its pre-sessional working groups of the results of those endeavours;

4. Invites Member States to allocate extrabudgetary funds to enable the designated members of the Committee to draw on their best available professional and academic sources of information, to consult with non-governmental organizations and to hold ad hoc meetings as required;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the designated members of the Committee with all the assistance necessary for the successful completion of their tasks;

6. Calls upon the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, at its twelfth session, to make specific recommendations to the Economic and Social Council on further action required for the effective implementation of existing standards, on the basis of the proposals made by the pre-sessional working group established in accordance with Council resolution 1989/63, paragraph 6, taking into account, in particular, the following issues:

(a) Measures to increase the level of support for programmes of technical co-operation and advisory services in crime prevention and criminal justice to permit more effective implementation, including special projects designed and carried out at the country level and more active involvement of potential funding agencies;

(b) The role of the United Nations, in particular the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, in promoting the implementation of existing standards, including modalities for strengthening existing review procedures, and more active intersessional involvement of Committee members and other experts;

(c) The relationship between the effectiveness of implementation and the work-load of the Committee and the Secretariat;

(d) The growing burden imposed on many States by the expansion of reporting obligations, and the need for technical assistance;

(e) The problem of inadequate reporting or excessive delays;

(f) The question of additional or alternative sources of information;

(g) The capacity of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, for reasons of inadequate staffing and other financial constraints, to provide the Committee with the administrative and technical support required;

7. Authorizes the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control to continue the practice of convening a pre-sessional working group for two days before each session;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control and its pre-sessional working group with all the assistance necessary for the successful completion of their tasks;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, the widest possible dissemination of United Nations standards in crime prevention and criminal justice and the periodic reports on their implementation, in as many languages as possible, and to make them available to all States and to the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned;

10. Emphasizes the significant role of the United Nations regional and interregional institutes and regional commissions, the Arab Security Studies and Training Centre, the regional and interregional advisers in crime prevention and criminal justice, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, including professional associations concerned with promoting United Nations standards in crime prevention and criminal justice, and invites them to continue and intensify their active involvement;

11. Reaffirms the importance of developing diversified funding strategies, including recourse to voluntary and mixed multilateral and bilateral contributions for specific projects, and of strengthening the involvement of United Nations development agencies, including the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank;

12. Invites the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders to consider the following issues:

(a) The means by which to accord adequate priority to the implementation of existing standards;

(b) The possibility of consolidating reporting arrangements.

13th plenary meeting
24 May 1990

1990/22. Victims of crime and abuse of power

The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 40/34 of 29 November 1985, in which the Assembly adopted the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, approved by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,

Recalling that in the same resolution the General Assembly called upon Member States and other entities to take the necessary steps to give effect to the provisions contained in the Declaration and to curtail victimization,

Taking into account Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/57 of 24 May 1989 on the implementation of the Declaration,

Bearing in mind the recommendations of the preparatory meetings for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, 48/

Having considered the Guide for Practitioners on the Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, 49/

Recognizing the need for continuing efforts to give effect to the Declaration, and to adapt it to meet the full range of needs and the circumstances of different countries,

Recognizing, in particular, the need to look beyond national measures in some instances, especially where victims of transnational crimes and abuse of power are concerned,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power; 50/

2. Requests the Secretary-General, together with all the entities of the United Nations system and other appropriate organizations, to undertake and

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48/ See A/CONF.144/IPM.1-5 and A/CONF.144/RPM.1, 2, 3 and Corr.1, 4 and 5.

49/ See E/AC.57/1990/CRP.1.

50/ E/AC.57/1990/3.

co-ordinate the necessary action, with a humanitarian objective, to prevent and curtail severe victimization where national means of recourse are insufficient, and:

(a) To monitor the situation;

(b) To develop and institute means of conflict resolution and mediation;

(c) To promote access to justice and redress for victims;

(d) To assist in providing material, medical and psycho-social assistance to victims and/or their families;

3. Invites the United Nations regional and interregional institutes to provide mechanisms for the development and international co-ordination of services for victims, and to promote the collection, collation and exchange of information and ideas in order to improve standards for the treatment of victims;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to devote attention to policy and research on the situation of victims of crime and abuse of power and to the effective implementation of General Assembly resolution 40/34;

5. Recommends that Member States and the United Nations regional and interregional institutes take the necessary steps to provide professional and other persons dealing with victims with suitable training in issues concerning victims, taking into account the model training curricula developed for this purpose; 51/

6. Invites the United Nations funding agencies, especially the United Nations Development Programme and the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development of the Secretariat, to support technical co-operation programmes for the establishment of services for victims;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to further develop international means of recourse and redress for victims where national channels may be insufficient and to report to the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, at its twelfth session, on the development of such means;

8. Requests the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to take into account, in his study of compensation to victims of gross violations of human rights, the relevant work and recommendations of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control;

9. Invites the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders to recommend wide distribution of the Guide for Practitioners on the Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power 49/ and the Measures for Implementation of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, submitted by a

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51/ See E/AC.57/1990/NGO/3.

committee of experts that met at the International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences, Syracuse, Italy, in May 1986. 52/

13th plenary meeting
24 May 1990

1990/23. Continuation of preparations for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 415 (V) of 1 December 1950, 32/60 of 8 December 1977, 41/107 of 4 December 1986, 42/59 of 30 November 1987, 43/99 of 8 December 1988 and 44/72 of 8 December 1989,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolutions 1987/49 of 28 May 1987 and 1989/69 of 24 May 1989,

Bearing in mind that the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council have reaffirmed in numerous resolutions the importance of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders as global events providing a forum for the exchange of expertise and experience in priority areas and for the development of policy options and international co-operation in the field of crime,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the continuation of preparations for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, 53/

1. Takes note of the reports of the regional preparatory meetings for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held in 1989; 54/

2. Approves the organization of work for the Eighth Congress, as proposed by the Secretary-General in his report; 55/

3. Commends the Secretary-General of the Eighth Congress for the important work done in preparing for the Congress, in spite of the limited resources available;

4. Expresses its appreciation to the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, which, as the preparatory body for the Congress, has provided overall guidance;

52/ See E/AC.57/1988/NGO/1.

53/ E/AC.57/1990/5 and Add.1-5.

54/ A/CONF.144/RPM.1-5.

55/ E/AC.57/1990/5.

5. Endorses the recommendations contained in the reports of the regional preparatory meetings for the Eighth Congress, as reviewed by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, and recommends that the Congress approve them;

6. Approves the documentation for the Eighth Congress, which was reviewed by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its tenth and eleventh sessions;

7. Notes with satisfaction the preparations for the two workshops to be held during the Eighth Congress, one on alternatives to imprisonment and the other on computerization of the administration of criminal justice; 56/

8. Invites all Governments to attend the Congress at the highest appropriate level;

9. Invites Governments to finalize their national preparations for the Eighth Congress, including the submission of national papers, and to consider including members of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control and national correspondents in their delegations to the Congress;

10. Welcomes the organization of ancillary meetings of professional groups during the Congress; 57/

11. Urges the regional commissions, the regional and interregional institutes for crime prevention and the treatment of offenders, the specialized agencies and other entities within the United Nations system, other intergovernmental organizations concerned, non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, professional organizations and experts to attend the Eighth Congress;

12. Decides to transmit to the Eighth Congress the draft resolutions recommended by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its eleventh session. 58/

13th plenary meeting
24 May 1990

1990/24. Education, training and public awareness in the field of crime prevention

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling that in the Milan Plan of Action, adopted by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, the Secretary-General was requested to review, in consultation with the Committee on

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56/ Ibid., sect. G.

57/ Ibid., sect. L.

58/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1990, Supplement No. 10 (E/1990/31), chap. I, sect. C.

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Crime Prevention and Control, the functioning and programme of work of the United Nations regional and interregional institutes for crime prevention and criminal justice, in order to establish priorities and to ensure the continuing relevance and responsiveness of the United Nations to emerging needs, 59/

Convinced that the continuous review and establishment of these priorities should be, first of all, related to the ongoing training of criminal justice staff, sensitizing them to contemporary priorities and providing relevant in-service instruction,

Convinced also that, in order to be fully effective, standard-setting activities should include measures for their practical application for professionals in the field,

Recognizing the need for priority to be accorded to more effective crime prevention,

Reaffirming the leadership role of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice,

1. Recommends the establishment of a comprehensive programme of work so that the United Nations may deal in a practical and operational way, in the context of its policy, standard-setting and clearing-house functions and central co-ordination role, with the contemporary problems of the international community in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice; the programme should include:

(a) Design of programmes for curriculum development and preparation of training material and manuals;

(b) Promotion of collaborative academic work and publications;

(c) Provision of technical advisory services to Member States and organizations, at their request;

(d) Development of data bases on different aspects of education, training and public awareness;

(e) Production of audio-visual material and other training aids;

(f) Promotion of international co-operation in respect of training and educational programmes, including the provision of scholarships, fellowships and study tours;

(g) Close collaboration with research centres and academic institutions, as well as with the private sector;

59/ See Seventh United Nations Congress ..., chap. I, sect. A, para. 5 (j).

2. Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to put these recommendations into effect.

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24 May 1990

1990/25. Achievement of social justice

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 42/49 of 30 November 1987 and 44/55 of 8 December 1989 and Council resolutions 1988/46 of May 1988 and 1989/71 of 24 May 1989,

Recalling also the pledge made by States Members of the United Nations in the Charter to take joint and separate action to promote higher standards of living, full employment and conditions of economic and social progress and development,

Recognizing that more extensive international and regional co-operation is important for promoting social justice,

Bearing in mind that, in accordance with the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, social progress and development must be founded on respect for the dignity and value of the human person and must ensure the promotion of human rights and social justice, 60/

Mindful of the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future, 61/ the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, 2/ the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons 62/ and the International Plan of Action on Aging, 63/

Persuaded of the importance of taking measures to ensure co-ordination within the United Nations system in order to develop a comprehensive approach to developmental social welfare, including better integrated and mutually supportive economic and social development policies, aimed at the achievement of social justice,

1. Confirms that social justice is one of the most important goals of social progress;

2. Reaffirms that the common purpose of the international community must be to forge from varied economic, social and political conditions a global environment

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60/ General Assembly resolution 2542 (XXIV), art. 2.

61/ E/CONF.80/10, chap. III.

62/ A/37/351/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1, annex, sect. VIII, recommendation 1 (IV).

63/ Report of the World Assembly on Aging, Vienna, 26 July-6 August 1982 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.I.16), chap. VI.

of sustained development, full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms and social justice and peace;

3. Reaffirms the importance of co-operation among countries in promoting a climate conducive to the achievement by individual countries of the goals of development and social justice and progress;

4. Considers that such co-operation and its promotion should continue to be a major focus of activities of the United Nations in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

5. Calls upon Member States, in elaborating policies in the field of social development and the social situation of all population groups, to take into consideration the importance of achieving social justice for all;

6. Recommends that the Secretary-General, in preparing studies and reports on social problems, examine the question of social justice and the ways in which it can be achieved;

7. Requests the Commission for Social Development to consider the question of social justice and possible avenues of international co-operation for promoting social progress.

13th plenary meeting
24 May 1990

1990/26. Equalization of opportunities for disabled persons

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the United Nations instruments and declarations, as well as other international instruments, that protect the rights of all persons,

Recalling in particular the Declaration on the Rights of Disabled Persons, adopted by the General Assembly at its thirtieth session, 64/

Noting that in the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons, adopted by the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session, 65/ the equalization of opportunities for disabled persons was defined as the process through which the general system of society, such as the physical and cultural environment, housing and transportation, social and health services, educational and work opportunities, cultural and social life, including sports and recreational facilities, are made accessible to all, 66/

64/ General Assembly resolution 3447 (XXX).

65/ See General Assembly resolution 37/52.

66/ See A/37/351/Add.1, annex, sect. VIII, recommendation 1 (IV), para. 12.

Mindful that the objective of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, proclaimed by the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session, 67/ was conceived as the beginning of the effective implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons,

Recalling that the Global Meeting of Experts, convened by the United Nations and the Government of Sweden at Stockholm in 1987, the mid-point of the Decade, reviewed progress made towards the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons,

Aware that the Global Meeting of Experts identified a number of serious shortcomings with regard to the implementation of the World Programme of Action, 68/

Concerned that, with the approach of the end of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, in 1992, important social, economic, political, cultural and other barriers still exist, which prevent disabled children, youth and adults from participating fully in all aspects of life,

Taking into consideration the fact that the Tallinn Guidelines for Action on Human Resources Development in the Field of Disability, annexed to General Assembly resolution 44/70 of 8 December 1989, further elaborated the goals of the World Programme of Action,

Noting that questions concerning the equalization of opportunities for disabled persons were considered at the Meeting of Experts on Alternative Ways to Mark the End of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, held at Järvenpää, Finland, from 7 to 10 May 1990, which was organized jointly by the United Nations and the Government of Finland,

Recalling Commission for Social Development resolution 31/3 on the improvement of the work of the Commission, 69/

Convinced that further measures are necessary to ensure the full integration of disabled persons in society,

1. Authorizes the Commission for Social Development to consider, at its thirty-second session, the establishment of an ad hoc open-ended working group of government experts, funded by voluntary contributions, to elaborate standard rules on the equalization of opportunities for disabled children, youth and adults, in close collaboration with the specialized agencies, other intergovernmental bodies and non-governmental organizations, especially organizations of disabled persons themselves;

67/ General Assembly resolution 37/53, para. 11.

68/ See CSDHA/DDP/GME/7 of 1 September 1987.

69/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989, Supplement No. 7 (E/1989/25), chap. I, sect. D.

2. Requests the Commission for Social Development, should it establish such a working group, to finalize the text of those rules for consideration by the Council at its first regular session of 1993 and for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session.

13th plenary meeting
24 May 1990

1990/27. Crime prevention and criminal justice

The Economic and Social Council,

Mindful of the responsibilities of the United Nations in crime prevention and criminal justice and its leading role in co-ordinating and strengthening regional and multilateral co-operation in this field,

Convinced that, to enhance its effectiveness and responsiveness and meet its increased responsibilities, the United Nations programme in crime prevention and criminal justice requires adequate resources,

Recalling its resolutions 1986/11 of 21 May 1986, 1987/53 of 28 May 1987, 1988/44 of 27 May 1988 and 1989/68 of 24 May 1989 on the review of the functioning and programme of work of the United Nations in crime prevention and criminal justice,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 44/72 of 8 December 1989, in which the Economic and Social Council, at its first regular session of 1990, was invited to give priority consideration to the report of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control on its eleventh session,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on crime prevention and criminal justice; 70/

2. Welcomes the report of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control on its eleventh session; 71/

3. Invites intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, which have consistently contributed in a constructive and practical way to progress in the United Nations programme in crime prevention and criminal justice, to continue lending their support, particularly on the occasion of the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders;

4. Invites the General Assembly, at its forty-fifth session, in considering the report of the Eighth Congress, to take appropriate measures to ensure the timely implementation and proper follow-up of the recommendations contained therein;

70/ E/1990/36.

71/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1990, Supplement No. 10 (E/1990/31).

5. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Economic and Social Council, at its first regular session of 1991, a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution, paying particular attention to action taken by the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

13th plenary meeting
24 May 1990

1990/28. World social situation

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1989/72 of 24 May 1989 and General Assembly resolution 44/56 of 8 December 1989,

Noting that in paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 44/56 the Secretary-General was requested to submit an interim report on the world social situation to the Assembly in 1991, through the Commission for Social Development and the Economic and Social Council,

Noting also paragraph 3 of Council resolution 1989/72,

Having considered the supplement to the 1989 Report on the World Social Situation, 72/

Noting with satisfaction that the supplement takes into account the concerns and guidelines specified in Council resolution 1989/72,

Bearing in mind the importance of the report on the world social situation for increasing awareness of the advances made towards the goals of social progress and better standards of living, established in the Charter of the United Nations, and of the obstacles to further progress,

Concerned about the worsening economic situation in many developing countries, particularly that of the least developed countries, including the significant decline in living conditions, the persistence and increase of widespread poverty in a large number of countries and the decrease of the main social and economic indicators of those countries,

Believing that there is a need for greater efforts by the United Nations system to study and disseminate data on the existing world social situation, particularly in regard to the developing countries,

1. Decides to include in the agenda of its first regular session of 1991, bearing in mind paragraph 13 of General Assembly resolution 44/56, an item entitled "World social situation", for the purpose of considering, inter alia, the interim report on the world social situation and the report requested in paragraph 3 of Council resolution 1989/72;

72/ A/45/137-E/1990/35.

2. Requests the Secretary-General, in preparing the interim report, to take into account paragraph 4 of Council resolution 1989/72, in which the Secretary-General was requested, in preparing the 1993 report, to give high priority to an analysis of the main indicators of social progress and standards of living, and to make a comprehensive analysis of the main causes and circumstances that explain negative trends in those indicators; chapters devoted to the study of specific social problems were to be related to global economic and social situations, taking into account both national and international conditions.

13th plenary meeting
24 May 1990

1990/29. Capital punishment

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1745 (LIV) of 16 May 1973, 1930 (LVIII) of 6 May 1975, 1984/50 of 25 May 1984 and 1985/33 of 29 May 1985,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 2857 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971, 32/61 of 8 December 1977 and 39/118 of 14 December 1984,

Having examined the fourth quinquennial report of the Secretary-General on capital punishment, 73/ and having found certain imprecisions and errors in it, as recognized by the representative of the Secretary-General,

Aware that only forty-three Governments responded to the questionnaire sent by the Secretary-General requesting information for the preparation of the fourth quinquennial report,

1. Invites Member States to provide the Secretary-General with the information required for the preparation of the fifth quinquennial report on capital punishment, in 1995;

2. Takes note of the fact that during the period under review in the report of the Secretary-General some countries have abolished capital punishment, others have adopted a policy of reducing the number of capital offences or have reported not imposing death sentences on offenders, while others have retained capital punishment;

3. Requests the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control to keep the question of capital punishment under review;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Council, at its second regular session of 1990, a revised version of the fourth quinquennial report for its consideration;

73/ E/1990/38 and Corr.1.

5. Requests the Secretary-General, in preparing the fifth quinquennial report, to draw on all available data, including current criminological research, and to invite the comments of specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations on this question.

13th plenary meeting
24 May 1990

1990/30. Establishment of the Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling section I of General Assembly resolution 43/122, of 8 December 1988, in which the Assembly requested that consideration be given to the convening of regional meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies in regions where they had not been held,

Aware that the General Assembly, in its resolution 44/142 of 15 December 1989, took note with satisfaction of the results of the Second Interregional Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, held at Vienna from 11 to 15 September 1989,

Aware of the recommendation made by the Interregional Meeting that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs take the necessary steps to establish a meeting of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies, Europe, to further promote technical regional co-operation,

Recalling that the General Assembly, in section I of resolution 43/122, noted with satisfaction the valuable work of the meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies, in particular the Second Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa, held at Dakar from 18 to 22 April 1988, the Second Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and the Caribbean, held at Lima from 12 to 16 September 1988, and the Fourteenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific, held at Bangkok from 3 to 7 October 1988,

Recognizing the need to convene a meeting of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies, Europe, taking into account the existing co-operation between European countries,

1. Decides to establish the Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, along the lines of the meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies that have already been established for other regions and with the status of a subsidiary organ of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;

2. Invites the Governments of States of the European region and other interested Governments to participate in that Meeting;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to adopt the necessary measures and to provide the financial resources required, so that the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat, in consultation with the Governments of the region and with interested agencies, may convene that Meeting.

13th plenary meeting
24 May 1990

1990/31. Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific purposes

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1979/8 of 9 May 1979, 1980/20 of 30 April 1980, 1981/8 of 6 May 1981, 1982/12 of 30 April 1982, 1983/3 of 24 May 1983, 1984/21 of 24 May 1984, 1985/16 of 28 May 1985, 1986/9 of 21 May 1986, 1987/31 of 26 May 1987, 1988/10 of 25 May 1988 and 1989/15 of 22 May 1989,

Emphasizing once again that achieving a balance between the licit supply of opiates and the legitimate demand for opiates for medical and scientific purposes constitutes an important aspect of the international strategy and policy of drug abuse control and that resolving the problem of excess stocks of opiate raw materials is an essential step in that direction,

Noting the fundamental need for international co-operation and solidarity in overcoming the problem of excess stocks, which imposes heavy financial and other burdens on the traditional supplier countries,

Having considered the special report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1989, entitled "Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs", and the recommendations contained therein, 74/

1. Urges all Governments to give serious consideration to ways to bring about a rapid improvement in solving the problem of excess stocks of opiate raw materials held by the traditional supplier countries;

2. Commends the International Narcotics Control Board for its special report entitled "Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs", in which the Board, inter alia, highlighted the impediments to the availability of opiates for medical use, which impediments make it difficult to assess the full licit medical needs for opiates realistically;

3. Requests the International Narcotics Control Board to accord priority to monitoring the implementation of the recommendations contained in the above-mentioned report;

4. Requests the World Health Organization to develop guidelines on the rational use of opiates and on the treatment of conditions for which opiates may be prescribed, with a view to assisting Governments in evolving national policy in this regard;

74/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.XI.5.

5. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to all Governments for consideration and implementation.

13th plenary meeting
24 May 1990

1990/32. Working languages of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1988/14 of 25 May 1988 and its decision 1989/120 of 22 May 1989, by which it authorized the enlargement of the membership of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East,

Noting that Arabic is the official language of eight of the fourteen States members of the Sub-Commmission, namely Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen,

1. Decides that, in future, Arabic and English shall be the working languages of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to take the measures necessary, including the provision of financial resources, for the implementation of the present resolution.

13th plenary meeting
24 May 1990

1990/33. Reduction of demand and prevention of drug consumption among young persons in the Near and Middle East

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 43/121 of 8 December 1988 on the use of children in the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and rehabilitation of drug-addicted minors, in which the General Assembly called for, inter alia, the adoption of various urgent measures and national and international programmes to protect children from the illicit consumption of drugs and from involvement in illicit production and distribution,

Bearing in mind the Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 44/25 of 20 November 1989, and other relevant international standards and norms concerning protection of the rights and well-being of young persons,

1. Requests the Secretary-General, as a matter of priority, to devise, within such regular or extrabudgetary resources as may become available, comprehensive policies, programmes and strategies to prevent and reduce the abuse of drugs by children;

2. Further requests the Secretary-General to design model programmes and manuals for the prevention of drug abuse among children and adolescents in the Near and Middle East;

3. Invites interested Member States to provide financial support and relevant organizations to collaborate closely with the Secretary-General in this activity.

13th plenary meeting
24 May 1990

1990/34. Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist régime of South Africa

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 39/15 of 23 November 1984, 41/95 of 4 December 1986 and 43/92 of 8 December 1988,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, Mr. Ahmed Khalifa, for his updated report; 75/

2. Expresses its thanks to all Governments and organizations that provided information to the Special Rapporteur;

3. Welcomes with satisfaction Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/22 of 27 February 1990, 76/ in which the Commission invited the Special Rapporteur:

(a) To continue to update, subject to annual review, the list of banks, transnational corporations and other organizations assisting the racist régime of South Africa, giving such details regarding enterprises listed as the Special Rapporteur may consider necessary and appropriate, including explanations of responses, if any, and to submit the updated report to the Commission on Human Rights through the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities;

(b) To use all available material from other United Nations organs, Member States, specialized agencies and other relevant sources in order to indicate the volume, nature and adverse human consequences of the assistance given to the racist régime of South Africa;

(c) To intensify direct contacts with the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations, the Centre against Apartheid of the Secretariat and the

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75/ E/CN.4/Sub.2/1989/9 and Add.1.

76/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1990, Supplement No. 2 (E/1990/22 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

United Nations Council for Namibia, with a view to consolidating mutual co-operation in updating his report;

4. Calls upon all Governments:

(a) To co-operate with the Special Rapporteur in making the report even more accurate and informative;

(b) To disseminate the updated report and give its contents the widest possible publicity;

5. Invites the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and the Commission on Human Rights to consider the revised report at their forty-second and forty-seventh sessions, respectively;

6. Requests the Secretary-General, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 43/92, to make available to the Special Rapporteur two economists to help him analyse and document specific cases of special importance;

7. Also requests the Secretary-General to give the Special Rapporteur all the assistance that he may require in the exercise of his mandate, with a view to intensifying direct contacts with the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations and the Centre against Apartheid and to consolidating mutual co-operation in updating his report;

8. Further requests the Secretary-General to bring the updated report of the Special Rapporteur to the attention of Governments whose national financial institutions continue to deal with the régime of South Africa and to call upon them to provide the Special Rapporteur with any information or comments they may wish to present on the matter;

9. Invites the Secretary-General to continue to give the updated report of the Special Rapporteur the widest distribution and publicity as a United Nations publication.

14th plenary meeting
25 May 1990

1990/35. Right to freedom of opinion and expression

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1984/26 of 12 March 1984, 1985/17 of 11 March 1985, 1986/46 of 12 March 1986, 1987/32 of 10 March 1987, 1988/37 and 1988/39 of 8 March 1988, 1989/31 of 6 March 1989 and 1989/56 of 7 March 1989,

Recalling also decision 1988/110 of 1 September 1988 and resolution 1989/14 of 31 August 1989 of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,

Taking into account the working paper on the right to freedom of opinion and expression prepared by Mr. Danilo Türk, 77/

1. Endorses the decision of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to entrust Mr. Louis Joinet and Mr. Danilo Türk, members of the Sub-Commission, with the preparation of a study on the right to freedom of opinion and expression, current problems in the realization of that right and measures necessary for strengthening and promoting it;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteurs to carry out the above-mentioned study;

3. Requests the Special Rapporteurs to submit a preliminary report on the study to the Sub-Commission for consideration at its forty-second session and to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-seventh session, for comments.

14th plenary meeting
25 May 1990

1990/36. Compensation for victims of gross violations of human rights

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling resolutions 1988/11 of 1 September 1988 and 1989/13 of 31 August 1989 of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/35 of 2 March 1990, 76/

1. Authorizes the Sub-Commission to entrust Mr. Theo van Boven with the task of undertaking a study concerning the right to restitution, compensation and rehabilitation for victims of gross violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms, taking into account, inter alia, relevant existing international human rights norms on compensation and judgements by courts and decisions and views of international human rights organs and bodies, with a view to exploring the possibility of developing basic principles and guidelines in this respect;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to provide Mr. van Boven with all the assistance that he may require for the completion of his task.

14th plenary meeting
25 May 1990

77/ E/CN.4/Sub.2/1989/26.

1990/37. Question of a draft body of principles and guarantees for the protection of mentally ill persons and for the improvement of mental health care

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/38 of 6 March 1990, 76/

1. Authorizes an open-ended working group of the Commission on Human Rights to meet for a period of two weeks prior to the forty-seventh session of the Commission to continue the examination, revision and simplification of a draft body of principles and guarantees for the protection of mentally ill persons and for the improvement of mental health care, for submission to the Commission at its forty-seventh session;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to extend all facilities to the working group for its meeting to be held prior to the forty-seventh session of the Commission and to prepare and transmit to the working group a working paper covering the articles that remain to be discussed and taking account of the comments and suggestions made by Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations.

14th plenary meeting
25 May 1990

1990/38. Guidelines on the use of computerized personal files

The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 44/132 of 15 December 1989,

Taking account of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/42 of 6 March 1990, 76/

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, Mr. Louis Joinet, for the revised version of the guidelines for the regulation of computerized personal data files contained in his report; 78/

2. Decides to transmit the final report of the Special Rapporteur to the General Assembly for appropriate action;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to draw the attention of all Governments to the revised draft guidelines;

78/ E/CN.4/1990/72.

4. Recommends that the General Assembly consider, as a matter of priority, the adoption and publication of the guidelines on the use of computerized personal files.

14th plenary meeting
25 May 1990

1990/39. Rights of persons belonging to national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/45 of 6 March 1990, 76/

1. Authorizes an open-ended working group of the Commission on Human Rights to meet for no fewer than ten fully serviced meetings during the first two weeks of the forty-seventh session of the Commission to continue work on the draft declaration on the rights of persons belonging to national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, through a second reading of the text, with a view to submitting it to the Commission at its forty-seventh session;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the working group with all the assistance it may require for the continuation of its work.

14th plenary meeting
25 May 1990

1990/40. Question of a draft declaration on the right and responsibility of individuals, groups and organs of society to promote and protect universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/47 of 6 March 1990, 76/

1. Authorizes an open-ended working group of the Commission on Human Rights to meet for a period of eight working days prior to the forty-seventh session of the Commission in order to continue the elaboration of a draft declaration on the right and responsibility of individuals, groups and organs of society to promote and protect universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to extend all facilities to the working group for its meetings prior to and during the forty-seventh session of the Commission and, in order to enable it to continue its work on the elaboration of the draft declaration, to transmit the report of the working group that met prior to and during the forty-sixth session, together with the annexes thereto, to all Member States in advance of the next meeting of the working group.

14th plenary meeting
25 May 1990

1990/41. Working Group on Situations of the Commission on Human Rights

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of the wish of the Commission on Human Rights to establish a working group to assist it, on a regular basis, in the implementation of Council resolution 1503 (XLVIII) of 27 May 1970,

Noting that, with the approval of the Council, such a working group has been set up annually since 1974 on an ad hoc basis,

Recognizing the valuable contribution of the working group, through the years, in the implementation of the procedure set out in Council resolution 1503 (XLVIII),

1. Authorizes the Commission on Human Rights to establish a working group consisting of not more than five of its members, with due regard to geographical distribution, to meet for a period not exceeding five working days prior to the sessions of the Commission to examine such particular situations as might be referred to the Commission by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities under the procedure set out in Economic and Social Council resolution 1503 (XLVIII) and those situations of which the Commission is seized under that procedure, and to make recommendations to the Commission on the course of action to take in respect of each particular situation;

2. Decides that the working group, to be referred to as the Working Group on Situations, shall be constituted as follows:

(a) Before the end of each session, the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights, in accordance with rule 21 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, and after consultations with the members of each geographical area, shall nominate the members to serve in their personal capacity on the working group at its next session;

(b) If necessary, the Chairman or the outgoing Chairman may at any time, in order to fill a vacancy, designate a member from among all Commission members of the same geographical area;

3. Also decides that the Working Group on Situations shall hold closed meetings and communicate its recommendations confidentially to the Commission on Human Rights, pursuant to paragraph 8 of Council resolution 1503 (XLVIII).

14th plenary meeting
25 May 1990

1990/42. Status of the individual and contemporary international law

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking into account resolution 1989/46 of 1 September 1989 of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/69 of 7 March 1990, 76/

1. Expresses its gratitude and deep appreciation to the Special Rapporteur, Ms. Erica-Irene A. Daes, for her valuable and important study on the status of the individual and contemporary international law; 79/

2. Decides that the above-mentioned study should be published and widely disseminated.

14th plenary meeting
25 May 1990

1990/43. Advisory opinion on the applicability of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations in the case of rapporteurs and special rapporteurs of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities

The Economic and Social Council,

Having requested, on a priority basis, in its resolution 1989/75 of 24 May 1989, an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice on the legal question of the applicability of article VI, section 22, of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations in the case of Mr. Dumitru Mazilu as Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the International Court of Justice for having given the unanimous opinion, on 15 December 1989, that article VI, section 22, of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations is applicable in the case of the special rapporteur in question; 80/

2. Welcomes the opinion of the Court to the effect that rapporteurs and special rapporteurs of the Sub-Commission must be regarded as experts on mission within the meaning of article VI, section 22, of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations.

14th plenary meeting
25 May 1990

1990/44. Infringements of trade union rights in South Africa

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1989/82 of 24 May 1989, in which it requested the Secretary-General to persist in his efforts to ensure referral of the complaint made by the Congress of South African Trade Unions to the Fact-finding and Conciliation Commission on Freedom of Association of the International Labour Organisation,

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79/ E/CN.4/Sub.2/1989/40.

80/ See E/1990/15/Add.1.

Noting that the note verbale dated 1 May 1990 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of South Africa to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 81/ does not comply with the relevant provisions of Council resolution 1989/82,

Noting also the latest consultations between the Government of South Africa, the Congress of South African Trade Unions and the National Congress of Trade Unions on future proposed labour legislation, 82/

Having examined the relevant section of the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa of the Commission on Human Rights, 83/

Gravely concerned about the deteriorating and dehumanizing conditions of black workers brought about by the drastic restrictions on their exercise of trade union rights imposed by the Government of South Africa as a result of the Labour Relations Amendment Act, about the abuse of farm workers and the exploitation of child labour in rural areas, as well as about intervention in industrial disputes, including arrests, banning and harassment of trade unionists,

Aware of the ever-growing importance of the independent black trade union movement in the struggle against apartheid,

1. Takes note of the note by the Secretary-General 84/ submitted pursuant to Council resolution 1989/82, circulating the note verbale dated 1 May 1990 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of South Africa to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General;

2. Also takes note of the relevant section of the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa of the Commission on Human Rights; 83/

3. Expresses its concern about the failure of the Government of South Africa to comply with the provisions of Council resolution 1989/82, notwithstanding the limited steps taken so far, as reflected in the note verbale dated 14 May 1990 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of South Africa to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General; 82/

4. Demands the implementation of the provisions of Council resolution 1989/82 by the Government of South Africa;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to persist in his efforts to ensure the implementation of paragraph 9 of Council resolution 1989/82;

81/ E/1990/87, annex.

82/ See E/1990/87/Add.1, annex.

83/ E/1990/37, annex.

84/ E/1990/87.

6. Requests the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa of the Commission on Human Rights to continue to study the situation and to report thereon to the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council;

7. Requests the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts, in discharging its mandate, to consult with the International Labour Organisation and the Special Committee against Apartheid, as well as with international and African trade union confederations;

8. Demands once again the abolition of legislation which impedes the exercise of trade union rights in contravention of international labour standards, the immediate unconditional release of all trade unionists imprisoned for exercising their legitimate trade union rights and the cessation of the persecution of trade unionists and repression of the independent black trade union movement;

9. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Council, at its first regular session of 1991, for consideration and action, as appropriate, a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

14th plenary meeting
25 May 1990

1990/45. International Covenants on Human Rights

The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind its important responsibilities in relation to the co-ordination of activities to promote the International Covenants on Human Rights, 29/

Mindful that the International Covenants on Human Rights constitute the first all-embracing and legally binding international treaties in the field of human rights and, together with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 28/ form the core of the International Bill of Rights,

Recalling the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and reaffirming that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interrelated and that the promotion and protection of one category of rights should never exempt or excuse States from the promotion and protection of the other rights,

Recognizing the important role of the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in promoting and implementing the International Covenants on Human Rights,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its fourth session, 85/ as well as the general comments of the Human Rights Committee on the non-discrimination clauses of the

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85/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1990, Supplement No. 3 (E/1990/23).

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, adopted at its thirty-seventh session, 86/

Noting in this regard that a number of States Members of the United Nations have yet to become parties to the International Covenants on Human Rights,

Considering that the effective functioning of treaty bodies established in accordance with the relevant provisions of international instruments on human rights plays a fundamental role and hence represents an important continuing concern of the United Nations,

1. Reaffirms the importance of the International Covenants on Human Rights as major parts of the international effort to promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

2. Appeals strongly to all States that have not yet done so to become parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and to consider acceding to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

3. Invites the States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to consider making the declaration provided for in article 41 of the Covenant;

4. Appeals to States parties to the Covenants that have exercised their sovereign right to make reservations in accordance with relevant rules of international law to consider whether any such reservations should be reviewed;

5. Invites the Secretary-General to intensify the systematic efforts to encourage States to become parties to the International Covenants on Human Rights and, through the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, to provide technical assistance to the States that are not parties to the Covenants, with a view to assisting them in ratifying or acceding to the Covenants;

6. Emphasizes the importance of the strictest compliance by States parties to the Covenants with their obligations under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and, where applicable, the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

7. Stresses the importance of avoiding the erosion of human rights by derogation and the need for strict observance of all the agreed conditions and procedures for derogation under article 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

8. Welcomes the fact that the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, in its general comment on article 22 of the Covenant, adopted at its fourth

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86/ E/1990/44, annex.

session, 87/ focused on the means by which the various United Nations agencies working in the field of development could seek to integrate measures designed to promote full respect for economic, social and cultural rights in their activities;

9. Welcomes the continuing efforts of the Human Rights Committee to strive for uniform standards in the implementation of the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and appeals to other bodies dealing with similar questions of human rights to respect those standards as expressed in the general comments of the Human Rights Committee;

10. Welcomes the adoption by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of a general comment at both its third 88/ and fourth sessions, 87/ and encourages the Committee to continue using that mechanism to develop a fuller appreciation of the obligations of States parties under the Covenant;

11. Invites States parties, in conformity with article 2, paragraph 1, of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, to consider identifying bench-marks to measure achievements in the progressive realization of the rights recognized in the Covenant and, in this context, to pay particular regard to the most vulnerable and disadvantaged;

12. Invites the Commission on Human Rights, at its forty-seventh session, to consider requesting the Secretary-General to devote a seminar, under the United Nations programme of human rights activities for the biennium 1992-1993, for the discussion of appropriate bench-marks to measure achievements in the progressive realization of the rights recognized in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights informed of the relevant activities of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the Committee against Torture and, where appropriate, other functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council and the specialized agencies, and to transmit the annual reports of the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to those bodies;

14. Encourages all Governments to publicize the texts of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, in as many languages as possible, and to distribute them and make them known as widely as possible in their territories;

15. Decides to include in the provisional agenda for its first regular session of 1991 an item entitled "International Covenants on Human Rights" and to

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87/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1990, Supplement No. 3 (E/1990/23), annex III.

88/ Ibid., 1989, Supplement No. 4 (E/1989/22), annex III.

consider under that item the general comments adopted by the Human Rights Committee and the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;

16. Also decides to transmit the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session for consideration under the agenda item, entitled "International Covenants on Human Rights".

14th plenary meeting
25 May 1990

1990/46. Suppression of the traffic in persons

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1982/20 of 10 March 1982 89/ on the question of slavery and the slave trade in all their practices and manifestations, including the slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism, and 1988/42 of 8 March 1988, 90/ 1989/35 of 6 March 1989 91/ and 1990/63 of 7 March 1990 76/ on the report of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,

Recalling Council resolutions 1982/20 of 4 May 1982 and 1983/30 of 26 May 1983 on the suppression of the traffic in persons and of the exploitation of the prostitution of others and 1988/34 of 27 May 1988 and 1989/74 of 24 May 1989 on the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,

Considering that the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Economic and Social Council on the suppression of the traffic in persons and the exploitation of the prostitution of others 92/ still constitutes a useful basis for further action,

Noting with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1983/30 on the suppression of the traffic in persons and of the exploitation of the prostitution of others, 93/

Noting that only a few Member States, United Nations organizations and other intergovernmental organizations have submitted information on the steps taken to implement the recommendations contained in Council resolution 1983/30,

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89/ Ibid., 1982, Supplement No. 2 (E/1982/12), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

90/ Ibid., 1988, Supplement No. 2 (E/1988/12), chap. II, sect. A.

91/ Ibid., 1989, Supplement No. 2 (E/1989/20), chap. II, sect. A.

92/ E/1983/7 and Corr.1 and 2.

93/ E/1990/33.

Gravely concerned that slavery, the slave trade and slavery-like practices still exist, that there are modern manifestations of those phenomena and that such practices represent some of the gravest violations of human rights,

Aware of the complexity of the issue of the suppression of the traffic in persons and the exploitation of the prostitution of others and the need for further co-ordination and co-operation to implement the recommendations made by the Special Rapporteur and by various United Nations bodies,

1. Reminds States parties to the Slavery Convention of 1926, the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery of 1956, and the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others of 1949 of their obligation to submit to the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities regular reports on the situation in their countries, as provided for under the relevant conventions and under Economic and Social Council decision 16 (LVI) of 17 May 1974;

2. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1983/30 on the suppression of the traffic in persons and of the exploitation of the prostitution of others; 93/

3. Requests the Secretary-General to report further to the Economic and Social Council, at its first regular session of 1991, on the steps taken to implement the recommendations contained in Council resolution 1983/30 by those Member States, United Nations organizations and other intergovernmental organizations that have not yet submitted such information and to make that report available to the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities;

4. Endorses the request of the Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 1990/63 of 7 March 1990, 76/ that the staff member appointed to serve the Working Group and undertake other activities relating to contemporary forms of slavery in the post which has been included in the budget of the Centre for Human Rights for questions relating to slavery and slavery-like practices be assigned on a full-time basis;

5. Endorses the request of the Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 1989/35, which was reiterated in its resolution 1990/63, 76/ that the Secretary-General designate the Centre for Human Rights as the focal point for the co-ordination of activities in the United Nations for the suppression of contemporary forms of slavery;

6. Decides to consider the question of the suppression of traffic in persons at its first regular session of 1991 under the agenda item entitled "Human rights".

14th plenary meeting
25 May 1990

1990/47. Developments relevant to the activities of the Centre for Human Rights

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 44/135 of 15 December 1989 and Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1989/46 of 6 March 1989 91/ and 1990/25 of 27 February 1990, 76/

Considering that the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms is one of the basic aims of the United Nations according to the Charter of the United Nations and an issue of the utmost importance for the Organization,

Recognizing that the work-load of the Centre for Human Rights has increased rapidly in recent years,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the situation and developments regarding the logistical and human resources support for the activities of the Centre for Human Rights, 94/ in particular the conclusion that the work-load of the Centre has increased, while resources have failed to keep pace with the increase in its responsibilities; 95/

2. Requests the Secretary-General to include in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993, programme and resource proposals for long-term solutions of the problems posed by this situation, taking also into account the proposals contained in the report of the Task Force on Computerization, 96/ as well as in the study carried out by an independent expert on effective implementation of international instruments on human rights; 97/

3. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a brief report on actions taken in 1990 and those planned for 1991, as interim solutions of these problems;

4. Decides to refer the report of the Secretary-General 94/ to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-seventh session and the persons chairing human rights treaty bodies at their next meeting, for consideration.

14th plenary meeting
25 May 1990

94/ E/1990/50.

95/ Ibid., para. 59.

96/ E/CN.4/1990/39.

97/ A/44/668, annex.

1990/48. Enlargement of the Commission on Human Rights and the further promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 44/167 of 15 December 1989,

Recognizing the responsibilities of the Commission on Human Rights under the Charter of the United Nations,

Appreciating the contribution made by the Commission on Human Rights to the cause of human rights and recognizing the need to reinforce it,

Reaffirming that the Commission on Human Rights shall be guided by the standards in the field of human rights laid down in the various international instruments concerned with the protection and promotion of human rights,

Aware of the fact that the promotion, protection and full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, as legitimate concerns of the world community, should be guided by the principles of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity and should not be used for political ends,

Emphasizing the importance of further improving the effective functioning of the Commission in the field of human rights,

Convinced that in order to achieve universally recognized objectives, improvements in the functioning of the Commission and measures of rationalization should be a matter for continuous consideration,

Taking note of the relevant section of the final document of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries adopted at Belgrade on 7 September 1989 stating the need to strengthen the role and efficiency of the United Nations and to reinforce United Nations mechanisms,

Stressing that the Special Rapporteurs and working groups established by the Commission on Human Rights are some of the key elements in analysing, reporting and monitoring human rights, which are essential for the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms in all countries,

Noting Commission on Human Rights decision 1990/115 of 9 March 1990,

1. Decides to increase the membership of the Commission on Human Rights to fifty-three and to allocate the ten additional seats among the regional groups of Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean on the basis of the principle of equitable geographical distribution;

2. Further decides that the enlarged membership of the Commission on Human Rights shall be elected in 1991 and that the provisions contained in paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 below shall take effect at the forty-eighth session of the Commission;

3. Authorizes the Commission on Human Rights to meet exceptionally between its regular sessions, provided that a majority of States members of the Commission so agree;

4. Recommends that the mandates of the thematic rapporteurs and working groups established or to be established by the Commission shall, unless otherwise decided, be of three years' duration, requests the Secretary-General to provide the rapporteurs and working groups with all the assistance necessary to carry out their mandates in the best possible conditions, and calls on all Governments to co-operate fully with them and to support and promote their activities by ensuring unhampered access to all relevant sources of information;

5. Decides that, in the week following the session of the Commission on Human Rights, the Bureau shall meet to make suggestions about the organization of work of the Commission, including the effective use of conference time and facilities;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the organizational implications of the present resolution for consideration by the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-seventh session, and requests the Commission to submit its observations to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1991.

14th plenary meeting
25 May 1990

1990/49. Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming the purpose set forth in the Charter of the United Nations of achieving international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Recalling the proclamation by the General Assembly, in its resolution 38/14 of 22 November 1983, of the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Recalling also the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 38/14 to achieve the objectives of the Second Decade,

Reaffirming the plan of activities for the periods 1985-1989 and 1990-1993, to be implemented by the Secretary-General in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 39/16 of 23 November 1984 and 42/47 of 30 November 1987,

Conscious of the responsibility conferred upon it by the General Assembly for co-ordinating and, in particular, evaluating the activities undertaken in the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade,

Bearing in mind, in particular, its mandate under General Assembly resolution 41/94 of 4 December 1986 to submit to the Assembly, during the period of the Second Decade, annual reports on the activities undertaken or contemplated to achieve the objectives of the Second Decade,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade, 98/

Noting that, despite the efforts of the international community, the principal objectives of the first Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and the first years of the Second Decade have not been attained, and that millions of human beings continue to be victims of varied forms of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid,

Welcoming the recent Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, 99/ unanimously adopted by the General Assembly at its sixteenth special session, which offers guidelines on how to end apartheid through genuine negotiations,

Noting with satisfaction the convening of a United Nations seminar on cultural dialogue between the countries of origin and the host countries of migrant workers, at Athens from 18 to 26 September 1989,

Noting with deep concern that the official invitations being extended to the President of South Africa by some countries could be construed to mean that pressure against the apartheid régime has been relaxed,

Stressing the need to continue the co-ordination of activities undertaken by various United Nations bodies and specialized agencies for the purpose of implementing the Programme of Action for the Second Decade,

1. Reaffirms the importance of achieving the objectives of the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

2. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, in particular the recommendations contained therein;

3. Welcomes the independence of Namibia, which brought to an end a régime and policies based on racism in that country and hence contributed significantly to the attainment of the objectives of the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

4. Also welcomes the emerging political climate inside South Africa, which has the potential to create conditions that are conducive to the abolition of the system of apartheid in that country;

5. Calls upon Governments to encourage positive change in South Africa based on the guidelines set out in the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, in particular by maintaining existing measures against South Africa until there is clear evidence of profound and irreversible change;

98/ E/1990/20 and Add.1.

99/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixteenth Special Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/S-16/4), para. 10.

6. Invites the Secretary-General to continue with the implementation of the activities for the period 1990-1993 listed in the annex to General Assembly resolution 42/47, and requests him, in that context, to continue to accord the highest priority to measures to combat apartheid;

7. Also invites all Governments to take or continue to take all necessary measures to combat all forms of racism and racial discrimination and to support the work of the Second Decade by making contributions to the Trust Fund for the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, in order to ensure further implementation of the activities for the Second Decade;

8. Reaffirms the need to continue giving particular attention to the specific activities of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade that are directed towards the elimination of apartheid, which is the most destructive and vicious form of institutionalized racism;

9. Also reaffirms the importance of public information activities in combating racism and racial discrimination and in mobilizing public support for the objectives of the Second Decade and, in that context, commends the efforts of the Co-ordinator for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure the effective and immediate implementation of the activities proposed for the first half of the Decade that have not yet been undertaken;

11. Also requests the Secretary-General, in his reports, to continue to pay special attention to the situation of migrant workers and their families;

12. Reaffirms the need for continued co-ordination of the full range of programmes being implemented by the United Nations system as they relate to the objectives of the Second Decade;

13. Decides to continue to accord the highest priority each year to the agenda item entitled "Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination".

14th plenary meeting
25 May 1990

DECISIONS

1990/208. Adoption of the agenda of the first regular session of 1990 and other organizational matters

1. At its 5th and 6th plenary meetings, on 1 and 3 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council decided:

(a) To include in the agenda of its first regular session of 1990 a question on the revival of the Library of Alexandria, 100/ for consideration under item 1, and a new item entitled "International co-operation in the elimination of the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant"; 101/

(b) To defer consideration of the report of the Secretary-General on a United Nations system-wide action plan on drug abuse control, 102/ together with the relevant chapter of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its thirtieth session, to its second regular session and to consider it under the item entitled "Co-ordination questions".

2. The Council adopted the agenda of its first regular session of 1990 103/ and approved the organization of work for the session. 104/

1990/209. Invitation to the Rapporteur of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to attend the first regular session of 1990 of the Economic and Social Council

At its 5th plenary meeting, on 1 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council, having considered the letter dated 2 February 1990 from the Chairman of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to the President of the Economic and Social Council, 105/ decided to invite the Rapporteur of the Committee to attend the meetings of the Second (Social) Committee of the Council from 14 to 18 May 1990, during its review of the composition, organization and administrative arrangements of the Committee under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

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100 See A/45/169-E/1990/45.

101/ See E/1990/64.

102/ E/1990/39 and Corr.1.

103/ E/1990/65.

104/ See E/1990/L.19 and E/1990/SR.5 and 6.

105/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1990, Supplement No. 3 (E/1990/23), annex V.

1990/210. Emergency assistance to Somalia

At its 5th plenary meeting, on 1 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council took note of the oral report made by the Special Co-ordinator for Emergency Relief Operations in Somalia. 106/

1990/211. International co-operation in the elimination of the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant

At its 10th plenary meeting, on 18 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council, taking into account the discussion on the item entitled "International co-operation in the elimination of the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant" held at its first regular session of 1990, decided:

(a) To include that item in the agenda of its second regular session of 1990 and to consider it in plenary meeting;

(b) To defer consideration of the draft resolution on the subject 107/ to its second regular session of 1990;

(c) To request the delegations concerned to provide the Council at that session with additional information on the economic and social consequences of the accident;

(d) To request the Secretary-General to provide all relevant information on the activities of the United Nations system in order to assist the Council in its consideration of the item.

1990/212. Elections and nominations to subsidiary and related bodies of the Economic and Social Council

1. At its 11th plenary meeting, on 23 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council held elections to fill the seats falling vacant on 31 December 1990 in three of its functional commissions, as follows:

COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The following eleven Member States were elected for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1991: ARGENTINA, AUSTRIA, CYPRUS, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, GHANA, GUINEA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), MADAGASCAR, NIGERIA, SWEDEN and UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC.

106/ See 1990/SR.5.

107/ E/1990/L.21.

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

The following fifteen Member States were elected for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1991: ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BURUNDI, CHINA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, GAMBIA, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF, INDONESIA, JAPAN, MAURITANIA, PERU, PORTUGAL, VENEZUELA and ZAMBIA.

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

The following eleven Member States were elected for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1991: BANGLADESH, BULGARIA, COTE D'IVOIRE, ITALY, MEXICO, NETHERLANDS, PHILIPPINES, RWANDA, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and ZAIRE.

2. At the same meeting, the Council held the following election postponed from a previous session:

POPULATION COMMISSION

ZAMBIA was elected for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1993.

3. At its 11th and 12th plenary meetings, on 23 May 1990, the Council also held elections to fill vacancies in the following bodies: Commission on Human Settlements, Committee on Non-governmental Organizations, Committee on Natural Resources, Commission on Transnational Corporations, Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting, Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund, Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes. The Council appointed members of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women and nominated Member States for election by the General Assembly to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the World Food Council. The details are given below.

COMMISSION ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

The Council elected the following fifteen Member States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1991: ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA, BRAZIL, CHILE, COLOMBIA, FINLAND, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), JAPAN, NIGERIA, ROMANIA, SIERRA LEONE, TURKEY, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and ZIMBABWE.

The Council postponed until a future session the election of three members from African States and two members from Asian States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1991.

COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Council elected the following nineteen Member States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1991: BULGARIA, BURUNDI, CHILE, COSTA RICA, CUBA, CYPRUS, ETHIOPIA, FRANCE, GREECE, IRAQ, IRELAND, LESOTHO, LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA, NICARAGUA, OMAN, PHILIPPINES, SUDAN, SWEDEN and UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS.

COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

The Council elected the following sixteen Member States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1991: BRAZIL, BULGARIA, BURUNDI, CHAD, DENMARK, FRANCE, GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF, HUNGARY, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), LESOTHO, MONGOLIA, POLAND, SURINAME, THAILAND and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The Council postponed until a future session the election of (a) six members from African States, three for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1991 and three for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1992; (b) eight members from Asian States, three for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1991, two for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1990 and three for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1992; and (c) twelve members from Western European and other States, five for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1991, three for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1990 and four for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1992.

COMMISSION ON TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS

The Council elected the following fourteen States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1991: BANGLADESH, BELGIUM, BULGARIA, BURUNDI, CHILE, COLOMBIA, GHANA, INDIA, IRAQ, ITALY, KENYA, POLAND, REPUBLIC OF KOREA and ZAMBIA.

The Council also elected PAKISTAN and the UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1991 and the PHILIPPINES for a term beginning on 1 January 1991 and expiring on 31 December 1992.

The Council postponed until a future session the election of one member from Latin American and Caribbean States and one member from Western European and other States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1991.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL WORKING GROUP OF EXPERTS ON INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS OF ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING

The Council elected the following eleven States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1991: BRAZIL, CHINA, FRANCE, KENYA, MEXICO, MOROCCO, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, THAILAND and UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS.

The Council postponed until a future session the election of (a) six members from African States, three for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1991, two for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1990 and

one for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1991; (b) three members from Asian States, one for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1991 and two for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1990; (c) three members from Latin American and Caribbean States, one for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1991 and two for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1990; and (d) one member from Western European and other States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1991.

COMMITTEE ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CONTROL

The Council elected the following fourteen experts for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1991: Said Bin Hillal Bin Mohammed Al-Busaidi (Oman), Rhadys Iris Abreu Blondet de Polanco (Dominican Republic), Cheng Weiqiu (China), Dusan Cotic (Yugoslavia), Vasily Petrovich Ignatov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), Matti Joutsen (Finland), James Barnabas Kalaile (Malawi), Albert Llewelyn Olawole Metzger (Sierra Leone), Benjamin Miguel-Harb (Bolivia), Jorge Arturo Montero Castro (Costa Rica), Victor Ramanitra (Madagascar), Simone Andrée Rozès (France), Julian Jacob Ernst Schutte (Netherlands) and Minoru Shikita (Japan).

COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

The Council elected the following nine experts for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1991: Philip Alston (Australia), Abdel Halim Badawi (Egypt), Virginia Bonoan-Dandan (Philippines), Luvsandanzangiin Ider (Mongolia), Valeri I. Kouznetsov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), Jaime Alberto Marchan Romero (Ecuador), Alexandre Muterahejuru (Rwanda), Bruno Simma (Federal Republic of Germany) and Javier Wimer Zambrano (Mexico).

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

The Council elected the following ten States for a three-year term beginning on 1 August 1990: DENMARK, GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, INDIA, INDONESIA, LIBERIA, SIERRA LEONE, SPAIN, SRI LANKA, SWITZERLAND and URUGUAY.

GOVERNING COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The Council elected the following sixteen Member States for a three-year term beginning on the first day of the organizational meeting of the Governing Council to be held in February 1991 and expiring on the day preceding the organizational meeting three years later: ALGERIA, AUSTRIA, CHINA, CUBA, FINLAND, GHANA, INDONESIA, ITALY, JAPAN, KUWAIT, NICARAGUA, ST. LUCIA, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and ZIMBABWE.

COMMITTEE ON FOOD AID POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

The Council elected the following five Member States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1991: BELGIUM, EGYPT, JAPAN, PAKISTAN and SWEDEN.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

The Council appointed Gertrude Ibengwe Mongella (United Republic of Tanzania), Amara Pongsapich (Thailand) and Pilar Escario Rodriguez-Spiteri (Spain) for a three-year term beginning on 1 July 1990.

COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME AND CO-ORDINATION

The Council, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 2008 (LX) of 14 May 1976 and General Assembly decision 42/450 of 17 December 1987, nominated the following Member States for election by the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1991:

(a) African States (four vacancies): BURUNDI, CONGO, NIGERIA and UGANDA;

(b) Asian States (four vacancies): INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAQ and PAKISTAN;

(c) Eastern European States (three vacancies): BULGARIA, BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, POLAND, ROMANIA and UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC;

(d) Latin American and Caribbean States (four vacancies): CHILE, COLOMBIA, MEXICO and TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO;

(e) Western European and other States (five vacancies): GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF, ITALY, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY and UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

WORLD FOOD COUNCIL

The Council, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3348 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, nominated the following States for election by the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1991:

(a) African States (three vacancies): GAMBIA, KENYA and LESOTHO;

(b) Asian States (three vacancies): BANGLADESH, CHINA and NEPAL;

(c) Eastern European States (one vacancy): BULGARIA;

(d) Latin American and Caribbean States (two vacancies): COLOMBIA and MEXICO;

(e) Western European and other States (three vacancies): CANADA, TURKEY and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

1990/213. Women and the environment

At its 13th plenary meeting, on 24 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its resolution 1987/24 of 26 May 1987 on the long-term programme of work of the Commission on the Status of Women to the year 2000, in which the priority themes for the period 1988-1992 were set out, and bearing in mind that the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development will be held in 1992, decided to add the question of women and the environment to the priority theme to be dealt with at the thirty-sixth session of the Commission under the objective of development.

1990/214. Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its thirty-fourth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-fifth session of the Commission

At its 13th plenary meeting, on 24 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its thirty-fourth session and approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-fifth session of the Commission set out below.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE THIRTY-FIFTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

1. Election of officers

   (Legislative authority: rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council)

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters

   (Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolution 1894 (LVII); rules 5 and 7 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council)

3. Programming and co-ordination matters related to the United Nations and the United Nations system

   (Legislative authority: Programme planning regulation 4.12 (formerly 3.12); General Assembly resolution 44/75; Economic and Social Council resolutions 1985/46, 1986/65, 1986/71, 1987/86, 1988/18 and 1989/30)

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on the future of the Trust Fund for the advancement of women

   Report of the Secretary-General containing updated information on the status of women in the Secretariat

   Note by the Secretariat on programme proposals for the biennium 1992-1993

Note by the Secretariat on proposed revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997

For information

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of women in the Secretariat (A/C.5/45/...)

4. Monitoring the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women

(Legislative authority: General Assembly resolutions 40/108, 41/111, 42/62, 43/101 and 44/77; Economic and Social Council resolutions 1987/18, 1987/19, 1987/20, 1988/19 and 1988/22 and decision 1989/129)

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General containing proposals on the preparation and convening of the world conference on women in 1995

Report of the Secretary-General on statistical indicators relating to the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women

Report of the Secretary-General on the preparations for the interregional consultation on women in public life

Report of the Secretary-General on women and children under apartheid

Report of the Secretary-General on the situation of Palestinian women in the occupied territories

Report of the Secretary-General examining the existing mechanisms for communications on the status of women

For information

Report of the Secretary-General on monitoring the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women (A/45/...)

5. Priority themes:

(Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/24)

(a) Equality: Vulnerable women, including migrant women

(b) Development: National, regional and international machinery for the effective integration of women in the development process, including non-governmental organizations

(c) Peace: Refugee and displaced women and children

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on vulnerable women, including migrant women

Report of the Secretary-General on national, regional and international machinery for the effective integration of women in the development process, including non-governmental organizations

Report of the Secretary-General on refugee and displaced women and children

6. Provisional agenda for the thirty-sixth session of the Commission

7. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its thirty-fifth session

1990/215. Integration of women in the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade

At its 13th plenary meeting, on 24 May 1990, the Council decided to transmit its resolution 1990/10 entitled "Integration of women in the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade", to the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole for the Preparation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade for consideration at its fourth session, to be held from 4 to 22 June 1990.

1990/216. Report of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control on its eleventh session and provisional agenda and documentation for the twelfth session of the Committee

At its 13th plenary meeting, on 24 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council decided:

(a) To take note of the report of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control on its eleventh session; 71/

(b) To endorse the Committee's request, contained in its resolution 11/3 108/ that the Secretary-General transmit to the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, for consideration under item 3 (topic I) of its provisional agenda, the report of the Committee on crime Prevention and Control entitled "The need for the creation of an effective international crime and justice programme"; 109/

(c) To approve the provisional agenda and documentation for the twelfth session of the Committee set out below.

108/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1990, Supplement No. 10 (E/1990/31), chap. I, sect. D.

109/ E/1990/31/Add.1.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE TWELFTH SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CONTROL

1. Election of officers

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters

3. Programming and other matters:

   (a) Progress report of the Secretary-General on United Nations activities in crime prevention and criminal justice

   (b) Proposed amendments and revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on United Nations activities in crime prevention and criminal justice

   Report of the Secretary-General on the progress of activities of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute and the United Nations regional institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders

   Note by the Secretary-General on proposed amendments and revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997

4. Crime prevention and criminal justice standards and norms

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Milan Plan of Action and of the conclusions and recommendations of the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

   Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, with special reference to the status of prisoners and to efforts being made to ensure their human rights, including education and work, and to mechanisms which have been developed to that end

   Report of the Secretary-General on capital punishment

   Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary

   Progress report of the Secretary-General on the preparation of guidelines and a manual on prison education (draft resolution III)

5. Collaborative action against the most serious forms of crime of international dimensions

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on ways of strengthening international co-operation in combating organized crime and other forms of transnational criminality, including improved methods for international co-operation in the tracing, seizure, freezing, forfeiture and confiscation of illicitly acquired assets (Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/70, paragraph 3, and General Assembly resolution 44/72)

Note by the Secretary-General on proposals for a new instrument on international co-operation in criminal matters (E/1990/31/Add.1, paras. 66-69)

6. Criminal justice administration

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the Third United Nations Survey of Crime Trends, Operations of Criminal Justice Systems and Crime Prevention Strategies and on progress of work on the Fourth Survey (Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/48, paragraph 4, and draft resolution I)

Report of the Secretary-General on recommendations for the computerization of criminal justice administration (Committee resolution 11/103)

7. Juvenile justice

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on progress in the implementation of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/66)

8. Functioning and programme of work of the United Nations in crime prevention and criminal justice

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up of the recommendations of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control contained in document E/1990/31/Add.1 (Committee decision 11/122)

9. Implementation of the conclusions and recommendations of the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the conclusions and recommendations of the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

10. Preparations for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

Documentation

Report by the Secretary-General on preparations for the Ninth Congress (General Assembly resolution 415 (V))

11. Provisional agenda for the thirteenth session of the Committee

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat on the draft provisional agenda and documentation for the thirteenth session of the Committee

12. Adoption of the report of the Committee

1990/217. Nomination of members of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

At its 13th meeting, on 24 May 1990, the Council endorsed the following candidates for membership in the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Institute, which had been selected by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its eleventh session: 110/ Tolani Asuni (Nigeria), Pierre-Henri Bolle (Switzerland), Dusan Cotic (Yugoslavia), Régis de Gouttes (France), Moustafa El-Augi (Lebanon), José A. Rios Alves da Cruz (Brazil) and Shusil Swarup Varma (India).

1990/218. Approval of the application by Qatar and the Syrian Arab Republic for membership in the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East

At its 13th plenary meeting, on 24 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council, noting the report of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East on its twenty-fifth session 111/ and the relevant part of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its eleventh special session, 112/ decided to approve the application by Qatar and the Syrian Arab Republic for membership in the Sub-Commission.

110/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1990, Supplement No. 10 (E/1990/31), chap. I, sect. C, decision 11/101.

111/ E/CN.7/1990/3 and Corr.1.

112/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1990, Supplement No. 4 (E/1990/24), chap. VII.

1990/219. Approval of the application by Bahrain for membership in the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East

At its 13th plenary meeting, on 24 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council, noting the report of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East on its twenty-sixth session 113/ and the relevant part of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its eleventh special session, 112/ decided to approve the application by Bahrain for membership in the Sub-Commission.

1990/220. Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1989

At its 13th plenary meeting, on 24 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1989. 114/

1990/221. Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its eleventh special session

At its 13th plenary meeting, on 24 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its eleventh special session. 115/

1990/222. Use of mercenaries as a means of impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination

At its 14th plenary meeting, on 25 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council, noting Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/7 of 19 February 1990 76/, approved the Commission's decision to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for two years to enable him to submit further conclusions and recommendations to the Commission and also approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to continue to provide all necessary financial resources and sufficient staff to the Special Rapporteur.

1990/223. Implementation of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid

At its 14th plenary meeting, on 25 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council, noting Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/12 of 23 February 1990, 76/ approved the Commission's decision that the Group of Three should meet for a period

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113/ E/CN.7/1990/12.

114/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.XI.2; for a summary of the report, see E/1990/16.

115/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1990, Supplement No. 4 (E/1990/24).

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of not more than five days before the forty-seventh session of the Commission to consider the reports submitted by States parties in accordance with article VII of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid and also approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the Group of Three.

1990/224. Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

At its 14th plenary meeting, on 25 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council, noting Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/13 of 23 February 1990, 76/ approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to organize in 1990 a meeting of representatives of national institutions and organizations promoting tolerance and harmony and combating racism and racial discrimination with a view to exchanging experience on the promotion of such objectives.

1990/225. The right to development

At its 14th plenary meeting, on 25 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council, noting Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/18 of 23 February 1990, 76/ approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to publish the report on the Global Consultation on the Realization of the Right to Development as a Human Right 116/ as part of the World Public Information Campaign for Human Rights and to distribute it as widely as possible.

1990/226. Computerization of the work of human rights treaty-monitoring bodies in relation to reporting systems

At its 14th plenary meeting, on 25 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council, noting Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/21 of 23 February 1990, 76/ approved the annual recurrent cost of the system proposed by the Task Force on Computerization appointed by the Secretary-General 117/ and requested the Secretary-General to include the annual recurrent cost in the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 when the proposed system was expected to become operational.

1990/227. Effective functioning of bodies established pursuant to United Nations human rights instruments

At its 14th plenary meeting, on 25 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council, noting Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/25 of 27 February 1990, 76/ approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to convene the forthcoming meeting of persons chairing human rights treaty bodies sufficiently in advance of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly to permit consideration of the conclusions and recommendations of the meeting at that session.

116/ E/CN.4/1990/9.

117/ See E/CN.4/1990/39, para. 63.

1990/228. Situation of human rights in South Africa

At its 14th plenary meeting, on 25 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council, noting Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/26 of 27 February 1990, 76/ approved (a) the Commission's decision that the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa should continue to investigate and study the policies and practices which violate human rights in South Africa as well as infringements of trade union rights in South Africa in accordance with Council resolution 1987/63 of 29 May 1987, (b) the Commission's decision to authorize the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts, within existing resources, to participate in conferences, symposiums, seminars or other events connected with action against apartheid organized under the auspices of the Special Committee against Apartheid and (c) the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide assistance, within available resources, to enable the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts to discharge its responsibilities in accordance with the relevant provisions of the resolution.

1990/229. Implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief

At its 14th plenary meeting, on 25 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council, noting Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/27 of 2 March 1990, 76/ approved the Commission's decision to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for two years and also approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur.

1990/230. Enforced or involuntary disappearances

At its 14th plenary meeting, on 25 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council, noting Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/30 of 2 March 1990, 76/ approved the Commission's decision to extend for two years the term of the mandate of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances as defined in Commission resolution 20 (XXXVI) of 29 February 1980 and also approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to ensure that the Working Group received all necessary assistance, in particular the staff and resources required to perform its functions, especially in carrying out missions or holding sessions in countries which would be prepared to receive the Working Group.

1990/231. Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment: report of the Special Rapporteur

At its 14th plenary meeting, on 25 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council, noting Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/34 of 2 March 1990, 76/ approved the Commission's decision to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for another two years and also approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur.

1990/232. Situation of human rights in Romania

At its 14th plenary meeting, on 25 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council, noting Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/50 of 6 March 1990, 76/ approved the Commission's decision to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for another year and also approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to continue to provide all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur.

1990/233. Summary or arbitrary executions

At its 14th plenary meeting, on 25 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council, noting Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/51 of 6 March 1990, 76/ approved the Commission's decision to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for another two years and also approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to continue to provide all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur.

1990/234. Situation of human rights in Afghanistan

At its 14th plenary meeting, on 25 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council, noting Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/53 of 6 March 1990, 76/ approved the Commission's decision to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for another year and also approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur.

1990/235. Situation of human rights in Haiti

At its 14th plenary meeting, on 25 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council, noting Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/56 of 7 March 1990, 76/ approved the Commission's request to the Chairman of the Commission to appoint an independent expert to examine developments in the human rights situation in Haiti and also approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the independent expert.

1990/236. Situation in Equatorial Guinea

At its 14th plenary meeting, on 25 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council, noting Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/57 of 7 March 1990, 76/ approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide such advisory services and other forms of appropriate assistance in the field of human rights as might be requested by the Government of Equatorial Guinea and also to extend the mandate of the Expert responsible for co-operating with the Government of Equatorial Guinea in the full implementation of the Plan of Action proposed by the United Nations and accepted by that Government.

1990/237. Advisory services in the field of human rights

At its 14th plenary meeting, on 25 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council, noting Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/58 of 7 March 1990, 76/ approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide urgently more human and financial resources for the enlargement of advisory services, particulary from section 24 of the regular budget, concerning technical co-operation.

1990/238. Report of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities

At its 14th plenary meeting, on 25 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council, noting Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/62 of 7 March 1990, 76/ approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to give the Chairman-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities the resources and assistance needed to carry out her task, authorized the Working Group to hold 10 serviced meetings in the 10 working days prior to the forty-second session of the Sub-Commission, approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Working Group in discharging its tasks and also approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to organize, in 1991, within the existing resources and framework of the United Nations regular programme of technical co-operation, a technical conference on practical experience in the realization of sustainable and environmentally sound self-development by indigenous peoples.

1990/239. Discrimination against people infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or people with the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)

At the 14th plenary meeting, on 25 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council, noting Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities resolution 1989/17 of 31 August 1989 and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/65 of 7 March 1990, 76/ authorized a study of problems and causes of discrimination against people infected with the human immunodeficiency (HIV) virus or people with the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), to be undertaken by Mr. Luis Varela Quirós.

1990/240. Sale of children

At its 14th plenary meeting, on 25 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council, noting Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/68 of 7 March 1990, 76/ requested the Chairman of the Commission to appoint, for a period of two years, a Special Rapporteur to consider matters relating to the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, including the problem of the adoption of children for commercial purposes, and also approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to give the Special Rapporteur all necessary assistance.

1990/241. National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights

At its 14th plenary meeting, on 25 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council, noting Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/73 of 7 March 1990, 76/ approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to convene a workshop, to be financed from the regular budget allocations of the advisory services and technical assistance programme, with the participation of national and regional institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights, to review, inter alia, their co-operation with international institutions such as the United Nations and its bodies, with a view to increasing their effectiveness nationally and internationally.

1990/242. Situation of human rights in El Salvador

At its 14th plenary meeting, on 25 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council, noting Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/77 of 7 March 1990, 76/ approved the Commission's decision to extend the mandate of the Special Representative on the situation of human rights in El Salvador for another year.

1990/243. Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

At its 14th plenary meeting, on 25 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council, noting Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/79 of 7 March 1990, 76/ approved the Commission's decision to extend for another year the mandate of the Special Representative on the human rights situation in the Islamic Republic of Iran, as contained in Commission resolution 1984/54 of 14 March 1984, and also approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to give the Special Representative all necessary assistance.

1990/244. Assistance to Guatemala in the field of human rights

At its 14th plenary meeting, on 25 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council, noting Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/80 of 7 March 1990, 76/ approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Government of Guatemala with such advisory services and other forms of assistance in the field of human rights as might be necessary to foster and strengthen the consolidation of the democratic process and promote a human rights culture and the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to appoint an independent expert as his representative to examine the human rights situation in Guatemala and continue assistance to the Government in the field of human rights.

1990/245. Measures to combat racism and racial discrimination and the role of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities

At its 14th plenary meeting, on 25 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council, noting Commission on Human Rights decision 1990/103 of 23 February 1990, 118/ approved the publication and distribution, on as wide a scale as possible, of the final report of the Special Rapporteur, Mr. Asbjørn Eide, entitled "Study on the achievements made and obstacles encountered during the Decades to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination". 119/

1990/246. Possible ways and means of facilitating the peaceful and constructive solution of problems involving minorities

At its 14th plenary meeting, on 25 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council, noting Commission on Human Rights decision 1990/105 of 6 March 1990, 118/ approved the endorsement by the Commission of the decision of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to entrust Mr. Asbjørn Eide with the task of preparing a study of national experience in the protection of minorities and also approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to give Mr. Eide all the assistance necessary for the completion of the task.

1990/247. Traditional practices affecting the health of women and children

At its 14th plenary meeting, on 25 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights decision 1990/109 of 7 March 1990, 118/ approved the Commission's decision that:

(a) The mandate of the Special Rapporteur, Mrs. Halima Embarek Warzazi, be extended for two years so as to enable her to present a more complete report;

(b) Field missions be undertaken by Mrs. Warzazi if possible to two countries where harmful traditional practices are prevalent;

(c) International regional seminars be held on the subject of harmful traditional practices in Africa and Asia;

(d) Every effort be made by the Centre for Human Rights to provide all necessary support, including a full-time professional assistant to act as a liaison with Governments, United Nations organizations and regional commissions, non-governmental organizations and other concerned institutions, with special emphasis on gathering data from the many organizations currently working to

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118/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Supplement No. 2 (E/1990/22), chap. II, sect. B.

119/ E/CN.4/Sub.2/1989/8 and Add.1.

eliminate harmful traditional practices which are not mentioned in the preliminary report. 120/

1990/248. International year for the world's indigenous people

At its 14th plenary meeting, on 25 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council, noting Commission on Human Rights decision 1990/113 of 7 March 1990, 118/ decided to recommend that the General Assembly proclaim an international year for the world's indigenous people in 1993, in accordance with established procedures governing the proclamation of international years.

1990/249. Working Group established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 44/167

At its 14th plenary meeting, on 25 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council, noting Commission on Human Rights decision 1990/115 of 9 March 1990, 118/ approved the Commission's request to the Working Group established at its forty-sixth session under agenda item 11 to formulate recommendations pursuant to paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 44/167 of 15 December 1989 and to continue its work as a sessional working group during the forty-seventh session of the Commission.

1990/250. Organization of the work of the forty-seventh session of the Commission on Human Rights

At its 14th plenary meeting, on 25 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council, noting Commission on Human Rights decision 1990/116 of 9 March 1990, 118/ decided to authorize, if possible within existing financial resources, 30 fully serviced additional meetings, with summary records, for the forty-seventh session of the Commission. The Council took note of the Commission's decision to request the Chairman, at the forty-seventh session, to make every effort to organize the work of the session within the time normally allotted, the additional meetings to be held only if they prove absolutely necessary.

1990/251. Provisional rules of procedure of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

At the 14th plenary meeting, on 25 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of the reports of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its third 121/ and fourth 85/ sessions, approved the Committee's provisional rules of procedure as adopted by the Committee at its third session and amended at its fourth session.

120/ E/CN.4/Sub.2/1989/42 and Add.1.

121/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989, Supplement No. 4 (E/1989/22).

1990/252. Pre-sessional working group of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

At the 14th plenary meeting, on 25 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council, having considered the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its fourth session, 85/ noted the considerable advantages to be obtained from holding the meeting of the Committee's pre-sessional working group and the actual session of the Committee at separate times and approved the holding of the former one to three months prior to the latter.

1990/253. Report of the Commission on Human Rights on its forty-sixth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-seventh session of the Commission

At the 14th plenary meeting, on 25 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on Human Rights on its forty-sixth session 122/ and approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-seventh session of the Commission set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

1. Election of officers

2. Adoption of the agenda

3. Organization of the work of the session

   Legislative authority: relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission

   Documentation

   Report of the independent expert on the human rights situation in Guatemala (Commission resolution 1990/80, para. 14), to be considered under an item of the agenda to be determined in the light of the report and the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Guatemala

4. Question of the violation of human rights in the occupied Arab territories, including Palestine

   Legislative authority: Commission resolutions 1990/2 A and B and 1990/3

122/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1990, Supplement Nos. 2 and 2 A (E/1990/22 and Corr.1 and Add.1).

Documentation

Reports of the Secretary-General (Commission resolutions 1990/2 A, para. 5, 1990/2 B, para. 6 and 1990/3, para. 6)

List of United Nations reports appearing between sessions of the Commission that deal with the situation of the population of the occupied territories (Commission resolution 1990/2 A, para. 6)

5. Violation of human rights in southern Africa: report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts

Legislative authority: Commission resolutions 1990/11 and 1990/26

Documentation

Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts (Commission resolution 1990/11, para. 8)

Report of the Secretary-General (Commission resolution 1990/11, para. 10)

Final report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts (Commission resolution 1990/26, para. 30)

6. Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the colonial and racist régime in southern Africa

Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/ and Commission resolution 1990/22

Documentation

Updated report of the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/34, para. 3 (a))

7. Question of the realization in all countries of the economic, social and cultural rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and study of special problems which the developing countries face in their efforts to achieve these human rights, including:

(a) Problems related to the right to enjoy an adequate standard of living; foreign debt, economic adjustment policies and their effects on the full enjoyment of human rights and, in particular, on the implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development

Legislative authority: Commission resolution 1990/24

Documentation

Report of the Special Rapporteur (Commission resolution 1990/24, para. 2)

(b) Popular participation in its various forms as an important factor in development and in the full realization of all human rights

Lesiglative authority: Commission resolutions 1990/14 and 1990/17

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General (Commission resolution 1990/14, para. 2)

8. Question of the realization of the right to development

Legislative authority: Commission resolution 1990/18

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General (Commission resolution 1990/18, para. 7)

9. The right of peoples to self-determination and its application to peoples under colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation

Legislative authority: Commission resolutions 1990/4, 1990/5, 1990/6, 1990/7, 1990/8 and 1990/9

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General transmitting information pertaining to the implementation of resolution 1990/6 (Commission resolution 1990/6, paras. 9 and 10)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the use of mercenaries as a means of impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination (Commission resolution 1990/7, para. 19)

10. Question of the human rights of all persons subjected to any form of detention or imprisonment, in particular:

(a) Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

(b) Status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

(c) Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances

Legislative authority: Commission resolutions 1990/28, 1990/29, 1990/30, 1990/31, 1990/32, 1990/33, 1990/34, 1990/36 and 1990/81

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Commission resolution 1990/28, para. 8)

Report of the Secretary-General on the operations of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (Commission resolution 1990/29, para. 6)

Report of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances (Commission resolution 1990/30, para. 4)

Updated report of the Secretary-General on the situation of international civil servants and their families who are detained, imprisoned, missing or held in a country against their will (Commission resolution 1990/31, para. 6)

Preliminary report of the Special Rapporteurs of the Sub-Commission (Commission resolution 1990/32, para. 9)

Report of the Special Rapporteur appointed to examine questions relevant to torture (Commission resolution 1990/34, para. 20)

Report of the Secretary-General on the decisions taken by the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (Commission resolution 1990/81, para. 10)

Report by the Sub-Commission (Commission resolution 1990/81, para. 12)

11. Further promotion and encouragement of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the question of the programme and methods of work of the Commission:

(a) Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

(b) National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights

(c) Co-ordinating role of the Centre for Human Rights within the United Nations bodies and machinery dealing with the promotion and protection of human rights

Legislative authority: Commission resolutions 1990/71, 1990/72, 1990/75 and 1990/76

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the progress achieved in the implementation of Commission resolution 1990/71 (para. 7)

Report of the Secretariat (Commission resolution 1990/72, para. 4)

Report of the Secretary-General (Commission resolution 1990/72, para. 15)

Report of the Secretary-General on reprisals against witnesses or victims of human rights violations (Commission resolution 1990/76, para. 4)

12. Question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in any part of the world, with particular reference to colonial and other dependent countries and territories, including:

(a) Question of human rights in Cyprus

(b) Study of situations which appear to reveal a consistent pattern of gross violations of human rights as provided in Commission resolution 8 (XXIII) and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1235 (XLII) and 1503 (XLVIII): report of the Working Group on Situations established by the Commission at its forty-sixth session

Legislative authority: Commission resolutions 1990/48, 1990/49, 1990/50, 1990/51, 1990/52, 1990/53, 1990/54, 1990/56, 1990/77, 1990/78, 1990/79 and Commission decision 1990/104

Documentation

Information furnished by the Government of Cuba (Commission resolution 1990/48, para. 2)

Information furnished by the Secretary-General (Commission resolution 1990/48, para. 3)

Report of the Secretary-General (Commission resolution 1990/49, para. 2)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights situation in Romania (Commission resolution 1990/50, para. 6)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan (Commission resolution 1990/53, para. 12)

Report of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights in southern Lebanon (Commission resolution 1990/54, para. 5)

Report of the independent expert on the human rights situation in Haiti (Commission resolution 1990/56, para. 12)

Report of the Special Representative on the situation of human rights in El Salvador (Commission resolution 1990/77, para. 17)

Report of the Special Representative on the human rights situation in the Islamic Republic of Iran (Commission resolution 1990/79, para. 14)

13. Measures to improve the situation and ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers

Legislative authority: Commission resolution 1990/44

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on further progress made by the Working Group on the Drafting of an International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families (Commission resolution 1990/44, para. 5)

14. Human rights and scientific and technological developments

Legislative authority: Commission resolutions 1990/39 and 1990/43

Documentation

Report of the United Nations University (Commission resolution 1990/39, para. 7)

Report of the Secretary-General (Commission resolution 1990/43, para. 2)

15. Implementation of the International Convention on Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid

Legislative authority: Commission resolution 1990/12

Documentation

Report of the Group of Three established under article IX of the Convention (Commission resolution 1990/12, para. 16)

16. Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

Legislative authority: Commission resolution 1990/13

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General (Commission resolution 1990/13, para. 7)

Report of the Secretary-General (Commission resolution 1990/13, para. 8)

17. Status of the International Covenants on Human Rights

Legislative authority: Commission resolution 1990/20

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General (Commission resolution 1990/20, para. 13)

18. Effective functioning of bodies established pursuant to United Nations human rights instruments

Legislative authority: Commission resolutions 1990/21 and 1990/25

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of Commission resolution 1990/21 (para. 9)

Report of the Secretary-General on the comments of the treaty bodies (Commission resolution 1990/25, para. 4)

19. Report of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its forty-second session

Legislative authority: Commission resolutions 1990/62, 1990/64, 1990/66, 1990/67, 1990/68 and Commission decision 1990/107

Documentation

Report of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations (Commission resolution 1990/62, para. 13)

Report of the Chairman of the Sub-Commission (Commission resolution 1990/64, para. 18)

Proposals by the Sub-Commission for further action by the Commission (Commission resolution 1990/66, para. 6)

Report of the Secretary-General (Commission resolution 1990/67, para. 2)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children (Commission resolution 1990/68, para. 6)

Proposals by the Sub-Commission concerning the practice of administrative detention (Commission decision 1990/107)

20. Rights of persons belonging to national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities

Legislative authority: Commission resolution 1990/45

Documentation

Report of the Working Group (Commission resolution 1990/45, para. 6)

21. Advisory services in the field of human rights

Legislative authority: Commission resolutions 1990/57, 1990/58, 1990/59 and 1990/61

Documentation

Report of the Expert on Equatorial Guinea (Commission resolution 1990/57, para. 9)

Report of the Secretary-General on the progress in the implementation of the programme of advisory services (Commission resolution 1990/58, para. 18)

Report of the Secretary-General on the operation and administration of the Voluntary Fund for Advisory Services and Technical Assistance in the Field of Human Rights (Commission resolution 1990/59, para. 13)

22. Implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief

Legislative authority: Commission resolution 1990/27

Documentation

Report of the Special Rapporteur (Commission resolution 1990/27, para. 14)

Report of the Secretary-General on measures to implement Commission resolution 1990/27 (para. 15)

23. Drafting of a declaration on the right and responsibility of individuals, groups and organs of society to promote and protect universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms

Legislative authority: Commission resolution 1990/47

Documentation

Reports of previous sessions of the Working Group (Commission resolution 1990/47, para. 1)

24. Status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child

Legislative authority: Commission resolution 1990/74

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention (Commission resolution 1990/74, para. 3)

Report of the World Summit on Children as far as the promotion and implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child are concerned (Commission resolution 1990/74, para. 5)

25. Draft provisional agenda for the forty-eighth session of the Commission

Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolution 1894 (LVII)

Documentation

Note by the Secretary-General containing the draft provisional agenda for the forty-eighth session of the Commission, together with information concerning documentation relating thereto

26. Report to the Economic and Social Council on the forty-seventh session of the Commission

Legislative authority: rule 38 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council

1990/254. Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

At the 14th plenary meeting, on 25 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its fourth session. 85/

1990/255. Situation in Southern Lebanon

At the 14th plenary meeting, on 25 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/54 of 7 March 1990, 76/ endorsed the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to bring that resolution to the attention of the Government concerned and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the results of his efforts in that regard.

1990/256. Right of peoples to self-determination and its application to peoples under colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation

At its 14th plenary meeting, on 25 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council, fully concerned about the protection of human rights in Cambodia, endorsed Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/9 of 19 February 1990 76/ and reaffirmed Council decisions 1981/154 of 8 May 1981, 1982/143 of 7 May 1982, 1983/155 of 27 May 1983, 1984/148 of 24 May 1984, 1985/155 of 30 May 1985, 1986/146 of 23 May 1986, 1987/155 of 29 May 1987, 1988/143 of 27 May 1988 and 1989/156 of 24 May 1989, in which it reiterated its call for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Cambodia in order to allow the people of Cambodia to exercise their fundamental freedoms and human rights, including the right to self-determination as contained in the Declaration on Kampuchea adopted by the International Conference on Kampuchea on 17 July 1981 123/ and in General Assembly resolutions 34/22 of 14 November 1979, 35/6 of 22 October 1980, 36/5 of 21 October 1981, 37/6 of 28 October 1982, 38/3 of 27 October 1983, 39/5 of 30 October 1984, 40/7 of 5 November 1985, 41/6 of 21 October 1986, 42/3 of 14 October 1987, 43/19 of 3 November 1988 and 44/22 of 16 November 1989.

123/ See Report of the International Conference on Kampuchea, New York, 13-17 July 1981 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.I.20), annex I.

The Council noted the announced withdrawal of foreign forces from Cambodia and the subsequent reports that some foreign forces have returned to Cambodia. It affirmed that a complete withdrawal of foreign forces must be verified by the United Nations within the framework of a comprehensive political settlement. It called on all parties concerned to engage in negotiations aimed at bringing an immediate end to the conflict in Cambodia and achieving a comprehensive political settlement, providing, inter alia, for the restoration of the human rights of the Cambodian people, including their inalienable right to self-determination in free, fair and democratic elections under direct United Nations administration in which all Cambodian parties should be allowed to participate, and also ensuring a non-return to the universally condemned policies and practices of a recent past.

The Council expressed its grave concern at the unresolved problem of the Cambodian civilians still stranded in Thailand as a result of the continuing hostilities in Cambodia, caused by foreign armed intervention and occupation.

The Council also expressed its grave concern at the continued violations of fundamental human rights, the principles of international law and the Charter of the United Nations, perpetrated against the Cambodian people, particularly the shelling of Cambodian civilian camps along the border.

The Council requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council any further violations of human rights and of humanitarian principles perpetrated against the Cambodian people, and also requested him to continue to monitor closely the developments in Cambodia and to intensify efforts, including the use of his good offices, to bring about a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodian problem and the restoration of fundamental human rights in Cambodia.

The Council stressed that any Government elected through free, fair and democratic elections in Cambodia should take effective measures to guarantee the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the Cambodian people.

The Council recalled the communiqués issued by the Ad Hoc Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea on 17 January 1985 and 15 February 1985. The Council noted the visits undertaken by the Chairman and members of the Committee to a number of countries in 1989 in an effort to find a comprehensive political solution to the Cambodian problem. The Council also noted with appreciation the ongoing efforts of the Committee and requested that the Committee continue its work, pending the reconvening of the Conference.

1990/257. Note by the Secretary-General on allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights

At its 14th plenary meeting, on 25 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council took note of the note by the Secretary-General on allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights, 124/ by which the letter dated 21 May 1990 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of South Africa to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General was brought to the attention of the Council.

124/ E/1990/87/Add.2.

1990/258. Provisional agenda and organization of work for the second regular session of 1990 of the Economic and Social Council

At its 15th plenary meeting, on 25 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council decided:

(a) To approve the provisional agenda for the second regular session of 1990, 125/ as orally revised, 126/ with the inclusion of a new sub-item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries" under item 7 and to consider the question of the membership of the Executive Committee of the programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees under item 15; 127/

(b) To approve the organization of work for the second regular session of 1990, 128/ as orally revised. 126/

125/ E/1990/L.25, sect. I.

126/ E/1990/SR.15.

127/ See E/1990/89.

128/ E/1990/L.25, sect. II.